

THE

# LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR APRIL, 1812.

## NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, *PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.*

### PENITENTIARY POLICE AND MENDICITY.

#### CONSIDERATIONS ON NATIONAL POLICE ; ON THE POSSIBILITY AND MEANS OF RE- CLAIMING LESSER CRIMINALS, WITH EX- TRACTS FROM THE EVIDENCE ADDUCED BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE SUBJECT OF PENITENTIARIES : CONNECTED WITH THE PRESENT STATE, AND PRO- POSED SUPPRESSION OF MENDICITY.

Circumstances, unhappily too notorious for the public welfare, have given to the consideration of our Police, an importance that justifies reiterated attention. A cursory inspection is not now the whole that is due to it. Crime *must* be suppressed: punishment must be enforced, and in degree equal to crime, lest the body politic should become mere *disjecta membra*, and the bonds of society be irremediably loosened. Nevertheless, it is equally true, and equally important, that punishment should be temperately administered; that it should not exceed either in weight or measure, what the law appoints, and what reason, after a dispassionate contemplation of the case with its attendant circumstances may not only justify, but sanction and confirm. A period of public terror is a kind of fever in the mind of the community: but no judicious practitioner allows the competency of a patient in fever to prescribe for himself. The desire of a recovery too speedy to be really salutary, may prompt to the adoption of remedies too potent; and these, by their consequences, may become the occasion of a disease more

fatal, because more latent and gradual, than that from which they relieved the patient. To avoid a few days of pain or confinement, the incautious sufferer may subject himself to the operation of principles so undermining, that all his life afterwards may become a mere continuation of regret. The dictate of wisdom is, to make no more haste than good speed; but, to determine the degree of that haste, is not always the happy ability of the person intent on exerting his rapidity to the utmost. In a numerous, wealthy, and long established community, where succession of crime has furnished opportunity of reducing practice to system, whilst the commission of evil has been engrafted on the unhappy culprit from his earliest days, there will always be due to justice a distinction between those who are hardened by habitual perseverance, and those who by sudden starts of guilty passion, or ensnared by fatal opportunity have yielded to temptation, and have embittered their lives by transgression. Of the first class, scarcely can the mind be brought to think favourably: even should one of them incline to reform, and to lead a new life, the repute of former habit would always accompany his character; and the world would expect every moment to see it break out with all its omnipotence. There is greater room for hope that the second class may return to a sense of its duty; for we sometimes see those, whom the flatteries of vice have beguiled, unmask their beguiler, and start from the horrid features, which really characterize their seductress. Changed indeed, by the malignant potency of the Circean cup, and sunk into swine, they yet retain so much of their humanity, as to feel and regret their degradation; — they sigh after their lost form; and this is the first indication of hope, the first opening to deliverance.

Whatever our private sentiments may be on the prospect of reclaiming those who have trafficked in crime, and derived their support from it, we, as well as others, cannot but allow their proper weight, to the sentiments of those, who have had the care and custody of such unhappy persons. Many are the recollections to which they are entitled.—The force of precept, of example, of emulation, cannot be estimated by those who have seen this force exert itself only in the gentle methods of moral education. Where the heart from its youth, has felt the power of beneficent maxims exclusively, it cannot calculate the furor with which malignant instruction operates on the hearts of others. Where friendships have been formed and matured among the worthy; the influence of friendships riveted by association in evil, cannot be imagined, much less can it receive a due, sympathetic commiseration. Happy those to whom a gracious Providence allows the invaluable blessings of early education in good principles! But, while we acknowledge and congratulate that happiness, we are not therefore to refuse our compassion to the most depraved; and if there be a chance, though but a possible chance of their reformation, compassion may be allowed to avail itself of that, and to commend those efforts which have the completion of that possibility for their object. It is no part of good morals to think transgressors worse than they really are: and it is a humane principle of the laws of this country, that no man shall be deemed guilty, till his guilt be proved by competent evidence. While, therefore, we rejoice in the detection of guilt, and in the counteraction of evil to the very uttermost, we think highly of the benevolence of those who endeavour to correct, by lenient means, and to convert, if possible, the subjects of it, from the wickedness of their ways, to a better state of mind, and to graft upon their renovated habits, a disposition to regain somewhat of what they have lost in reputation, in self enjoyment, and in service to the community.

Even the most accustomed to vice may shrink from enormities notoriously flagitious; and though by habit rendered insensible to the turpitude of the lesser offences, they may feel a reluctance or an aversion, to crimes at which humanity

shudders. We have had lately a striking instance of this, if report may be credited. The murders committed by Williams, in Ratcliffe Highway, excited so much horror among the thieves of the town, that they not only examined their predatory corps, *serialim*, at a *special* meeting, but they offered their assistance to the magistrates to contribute to trace the accomplices of that hardened villain. Some go so far as to say, that three of their body being committed for the purpose to the same jail had access to the murderer, and endeavoured to worm his secret out of him; and it is possible, that his suspicion of their manoeuvres, and his foresight of their success, determined his mind to the violence done to himself. Now, surely, while we abandon such a cruel and hardened villain to despair, if the possibility of reclaiming to the path of rectitude one of those lesser criminals, who felt such horror at his enormous guilt, be admitted, the admission ought not only to animate our hopes, but to stimulate our exertions, that among these benevolence may triumph in success. Dr. Johnson had a saying "where there is shame, there may in time be virtue." That shame is a powerful principle to be actuated, all will grant; but a long way previous to its issuing in virtue, there must be a change of disposition and habit, of society and intercourse, of emulation and pride. That to call this into being, and further still into influence, may be difficult, extremely difficult, is acknowledged; but if it be not altogether hopeless, the object is well worth an experiment. When we consider the importance to society of an individual converted from being a scourge, an affliction, a pest, to the exercise of right reason, and to the performance of services for his fellow men;—when we look further, and anticipate the consequence to himself, not in this life only, but in that to which this is introductory; when we extend our thoughts to his family, to his friends, to his children, reclaimed, as it may be hoped, with him, or preserved, as it may be wished, by the tenor of his subsequent conduct, can we value too highly the benevolence of those minds which compassionate the case of the criminal, and lend a helping hand to univet the chains which bind him to guilt and misery?—Surely we cannot: most surely, we cannot.

In furtherance of such intention, we submit in this article, a history of endeavours which have been instituted for the recovery of the morally lost; with evidence obtained from experience by those who are best acquainted with the principles and practices of culprits. This addition completes an article which was submitted to the public some time ago.\*

But with this subject, we wish to connect another, not then touched upon; we mean the prevalence of an immoral and dishonest species of mendicity, which is all but robbery; if it be not literally, a putting in fear and taking from the person, which it often is, in the less public streets of London. We cannot help fearing, we repeat, that there is a strong connection between that profligacy which manifests itself in open aggression and violence, and that criminal habit of mendicity which practises imposition as the means of livelihood. If we rightly conceive, many beggars are thieves; they solicit by day, they rob as opportunity serves: roaming at all times through the town they are the channels, by which information is conveyed to those who plan, and those who execute depredations, under which the metropolis suffers. Beggary and pilfering are, if not sworn brothers, yet almost inseparable associates. The occupation is conducted by fixed rules: the town is portioned out to acknowledged professors: no one trespasses on the walk of another: each has an appointed successor, day by day, and hour by hour: so surely as one has performed a part and retired, so surely another occupies the ground, if it be profitable. Is not this vast metropolis then, under the greatest obligations to those laudable attempts which endeavour to trace the cause of the evil, with its extent, and to devise and apply a remedy?—Hitherto, the evil has bid defiance to cure. It was investigated formerly; and *some* good resulted; but the stream, repelled for a moment, returned with greater violence. It is now become imperative on the governing powers, to exert that authority with which they are invested for the general good; and to remove the stigma affixed to our manners and morals, by spectacles which afflict the eye, and pain the heart of all whose residence is fixed in the capital of the Empire.

\* Compare page 193.

Whether the causes of this disgraceful and dangerous practice, be more active or more numerous at present, in consequence of those anomalous times in which we live, we do not now enquire, but refer to promised information, derived from authentic sources. Neither do we at present enlarge on the nature of those remedies, which bid the fairest to counteract this disorder in our body politic. Those also, we trust, will be found in our pages, treated with an understanding only to be derived from persevering experience; For the present, therefore, we close, by congratulating our country that a spirit of reform directed to public immorality, is gradually gathering strength, rising into notice, and engaging the public mind. Were it possible to suppress those three great evils of notorious remark and disgust among us, public prostitution, systematic thievery, and knavish mendicity;—what honours equal to the service could our country bestow on the authors of such benevolent, patriotic, and most benignant plans, or on that agency by which they were accomplished?—Statues are weak expressions of public gratitude due to such truly honourable benefactors to their country and to mankind.

The first systematic attempt to reform criminals, by means of solitary confinement, and *entire* separation from their associates, the evidence on which was brought before the committee, is that of Gloucester jail. The rules laid down in the act of parliament procured for the purpose, were here *strictly* attended to, and enforced. From the evidence of Sir G. O. Paul, Bart., a great promoter and most active director of this attempt, we learn, that

There are hot and cold baths; every criminal when first brought into prison is put into a warm bath, and washed; he remains in the Lazarette till this is done.

When persons are committed to the Penitentiary House who have been in the habit of making free use of liquors, have you found the sudden discontinuance of them injurious to their health?—I believe never in any instance; at least I find no such observation in the surgeon's journal.

Mr. Howard was extremely anxious not only to introduce water drinking, but to prevent the drinking any other liquor. I have not gone this length, but I determined to try the experiment; and my opinion, founded

on the experience, is, that men who labour, and have no better liquor than water for drink, should receive a portion of animal food ; and that a man labouring on a vegetable food, should be allowed a nourishing and generous liquor. We had a large mount of earth to remove from before the gaol at Gloucester ; I engaged a Staffordshire foreman, and ordered him to work a number of prisoners ; they began their work about the 26th of July, in the midst of harvest time. The people who worked in the neighbouring field, and who drank freely of cyder, were frequently affected with fevers ; whilst our prisoners, worked through the heat of that summer with no other beverage than water, and not a man failed. Instead of two meat days a week, I gave orders for four. I have observed that the Staffordshire men in general avoid strong fermented liquor whilst they work ; they reserve them for a luxury and debauch on a Sunday.

A man submitted to solitary existence will rarely refuse to work ; but if he should do so, he would be otherwise punished.

Women frequently resist, or are not amended by the confinement in the dark cells ; but the men are in general soon subdued by his mode of punishment.

The service of the Church of England is read on every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. On Sunday, there is also a sermon, which is generally on subjects applicable to the situation of the prisoners, debtors as well as criminals ; on other days certain short prayers, selected by the Chaplain, are read by the Governor or his Clerk.

The Chaplain visits every prisoner, perhaps two or three times a week ; and it is the duty of the Visiting Justices " personally to visit and inspect the prison three times in each quarter of a year, and oftener if occasion shall require." To these the prisoners may complain.

Persons sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, have invariably learned to read ; but a person confined only for a few weeks, is of course discharged without receiving much, if any benefit in this respect. The Chaplain does not encourage penitentiary prisoners in learning to write or cast accounts, from an opinion of its being totally unnecessary to their reformation : in several instances, however, when a prisoner has expressed an anxious desire to obtain further instruction, he has permitted copies to be given. I recollect a particular instance, of a man, who could not write or read, when committed ; he was condemned to death for an highway robbery ; he was reprieved—sentenced to imprisonment—escaped over the boundary wall —was retaken, tried, convicted, and sentenced to an additional term of three years ; when this man was finally discharged, he

could write, read, and cast accounts so well, as to be engaged in service as a bailiff to a farmer in the neighbourhood in which he lived, and received the county reward of three pounds, for faithful service.

Disobedience of rule is punished by a greater degree of solitude, but no part of bread allowance is ever withheld. Reward to prisoners for good behaviour, is only given after a year's faithful service with the same master, after his return to society.

Such are the principal regulations established at Gloucester, on the subject of cleanliness, drinking, labour, instruction and reward : most important articles, surely ! They have had beneficial effects ; yet the same system pursued at Southwell, with somewhat less rigour, appears to have produced effects still more beneficial.

Rev. J. T. Becher, observes on the Southwell House of Correction, that by the rules of that institution, the visiting Justices are empowered to expend £4 annually in purchasing Bibles and Prayer-books, and any of the books circulated by the Society established for the promoting of Christian Knowledge ; these the prisoners are recommended to read upon a Sunday, after they have attended chapel, where prayers are read and a sermon preached once on every sabbath-day. One prisoner has invariably been able to read, in each ward ; and those books are pointed out to him, which it is imagined will be most instructive. Candles, for reading in the evening, are supplied out of the Charitable Fund. Many have learned to read, and some to write.

Particular cleanliness is enforced among the prisoners, and they have invariably testified a disposition to respect the sabbath : in many instances, the prisoners have been so pleased with the religious and moral tracts placed in their hands, that, after receiving such a number of books as could consistently be given, they have applied their own money to the purchase of those tracts ; and I have occasionally known twelve shillings so expended in one week.

Solitude or separation is used by us merely as an instrument to bring men to a sense of obedience and of duty. With very obstinate apprentices, a method of darkening the cell, by a shutter that admits air but excludes light, has been employed.

Extreme solitude detaches the convict so effectually from his family, that it extinguishes those affections which would otherwise be excited by occasional interviews with his near relations, and destroys his inclination to revisit his friends on his discharge, as well as the disposition of his friends to receive him.

Out of near 300 commitments in the last two years, we have not had one death, although it may be supposed that many persons came in with the infirmities of age and disease.

There is great knowledge of human nature in the remark of Mr. Becher, that *extreme* solitude extinguishes the affections of prisoners; and as the affections are usually the *last*, perhaps, the *only* mean of access to the mind of the criminal, it is extremely desirable to *make the most of their influence*: not to destroy them; but rather to invigorate them, with intent to direct them into a proper and beneficial channel. This has hitherto been little studied; but it is of the highest importance; and should this enquiry do no more than strengthen the conviction of this truth in the hearts of our *magistrates*,—for the *law* cannot hear it,—the consequences *must* be favourable to the purposes had in view by the committee. It is true, this requires great discretion in the magistrates; and it implies a certain departure from the strict letter of the law; but whether such departure, for such purposes, be laudable or blameable, may safely be left to the judgment of our readers. Mr. Becher adduces several instances, in which the result has been extremely fortunate and advantageous. We insert one or two.

\*\*\* B\*\*\* remitted from time to time very large sums to his family; he continued his name on the books of a Friendly Society; he carried money with him out of the prison, and I have ascertained from very good authority, that since the expiration of his confinement he has continued to support his wife and children by his manual labour, and has not been charged with any offence.

W\*\* G\*\* was a receiver of stolen goods: he supported his family, consisting of three children, by his labour in the prison; he married when he was discharged, and took with him more than £20 in his pocket; he now exercises the business of a master shoemaker, and whenever a shoemaker is confined, he invariably supplies him with work.

We frequently receive a man filthy, diseased, drunken, idle and profane; and that man in a short time becomes clean, sober, healthy, diligent, and to all appearance a good moral man: by which I mean to imply, that he does not swear, not behave inattentively during the hours of devotion, nor invade the little property of his fellow prisoner, or quarrel with him, &c.

These are great and invaluable points of reformation: the means by which they

are effected, are certainly not the less deserving of approbation, because they are consistent with a milder government, as distinguished from a relaxed discipline. Further testimony to the same effect, is obtained from another witness, whose situation near the metropolis, subjects all his endeavours to contraventions, more in number, and much greater in point of obstinacy, than establishments in the country are likely to experience.

Mr. James Ives, Keeper of the Surrey Gaol in Horsemonger-Lane, says of the criminals.—As for putting them into solitary confinement, I found that did not answer the purpose (near London) as it has in different parts of the kingdom. I have hit on an expedient to the following purpose; viz. that when they did not do their work, or committed any other offence against the orders of the gaol, I then prohibited them from seeing their friends for a certain limited time, a day, or a week, till I brought them to a sense of their duty; and I found that answer the purpose better than any severity or any thing else that I ever tried; for the others had their eye upon that, and therefore they endeavoured to conduct themselves better.

If you were to commit them to solitary confinement, and keep them on the gaol allowance, bread and water?—I had once a man in such a case tore part of his blanket up and hung himself; the terror of that I found not sufficient; he was cut down in time to save his life.

Part of the earnings of prisoners is laid out and expended under the direction of the Secretary and myself, for coals, beef, mutton, and to make soup regularly for them in the course of the year; so that besides one pound and a half of bread a day, they have this support and comfort, which makes them bend their shoulders to their labour, because it keeps them comfortable throughout the year.

The affections are not totally extinct even in the most hardened:—they linger, and, as it were, look back, and cling to their object to the last:

Still to their kindred turn with ceaseless pain,  
And drag at each remove a lengthening chain.

Hence the horror of exile: hence the dread of Botany Bay: not so much from the fear of positive suffering, as from the sense of privation: the absence of comforts, and of society.

Mr. Ives further observes:

The great terror that I always found, universally, was of being transported; that was generally the case.

Had a seaman a terror at being transported? Yes, all thieves universally. They do not mind what they term being *made a fine*; the time of imprisonment they did not consider, so as that they were not sent out of the country; but I have known an instance where £500 was offered by those that have had money, to make interest not to have them sent out of the country. I have been offered £200, and once £500, if I would have been base enough to have taken it, for my interest to get the sentence commuted for imprisonment instead of transportation.

They do not like Botany Bay, because the money they carry is of no use to them, and it cuts off every communication from this country; cuts them off totally from society.

A man sent into a prison here as *a fine*; if he has money, will get comforts they cannot there.

I have heard them say they are hard worked; have hard living, and are hardly dealt with. I never knew one that was satisfied with going abroad again.

You said many persons had been reformed in your House of Correction, what are your means of knowledge upon that subject?—I know one that now lives not far from London, who keeps a house of £40 a year rent, and lives very decent, a carpenter; and I know several that I frequently meet in my walks in the neighbourhood, who follow their occupation, are married, and live comfortably. I know another instance of a man that I happened to see as I was going about town; within this year and a half, to my great surprise, did I see a man there, that was transported from me about twenty-one years ago, keeping an excellent public house and gin shop, and upon enquiry I found he gave £1,500 to come into it, and he is living there now in reputation; he served seven years at Botany Bay; he saw me, he followed me: he has put up another Christian name, is married, and doing very well. He followed me; I told him he might depend upon it I should take no notice of him; he said, Ah, if they did but know what it is to go there, they would be better; but, said he, I am now doing well, and I hope it will not be known; I told him he might depend upon it, it should not be known from me.

I remember dustmen, carmen, men of the lower order of society, and men working in the brick-fields, that had no trade, who are now going on well to my own knowledge.

Have you a visiting Committee?—Yes, which sit regularly once a month, or oftener, if it is wanted.

Do they talk with the prisoners?—No, they go round when they think it is proper; you do not hear more than you hear in this room throughout the gaol for months together. I pledge my existence, that if I am

there myself when they go to Guilford thirty miles to be tried, you will not hear a word spoken.

Do they all attend chapel?—Yes.

That is not at their own option?—No, twice in the week days, and the Chaplain takes a great deal of pains.

The difficulties stated by Mr. Newman, the keeper of Newgate, appear to be more stubborn than those experienced by Mr. Ives; but if compassion feels for the adults whose amendment is not wholly despaired of, the heart even bleeds for the condition of the youthful instruments of crime, from whose abandonment of their old connexions and examples, the greatest good might be expected. On this article the prison itself calls aloud for improvement; as the following evidence demonstrates. The questions are addressed to Mr. Newman.

How are the prisoners classed in these wards?—All the criminals are together, whether tried or untried, for whatever description of crimes they are committed.

Is there any discrimination with regard to their ages?—No. We have a vast deal of difficulty with children, to know how to dispose of them; some are put into the Infirmary, and some into those rooms where we think they will be best treated.

Have you in fact a number of very young persons frequently committed for trial?—Yes, we have.

Are children frequently committed to Newgate?—Yes; there are several now under sentence, that are *under thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen years of age*.

A word on the female part of this unhappy population will conclude this subject.

Is any work ever done by the female prisoners?—But very little.

Is it from want of materials that they do not work?—In some few instances from want of materials, and in others I believe from want of inclination. The gaol has been so full, that I have been obliged of a night to clear a man's ward, because there was not room for them to sleep; they would have covered the floor without any space between them, if they had been left to sleep there. There have been upwards of a hundred women at a time on the common side, including the end rooms and the sick ward or Infirmary.

Does it not frequently happen that the women confined on the common side have young children with them?—Yes, it has happened several times.

How are those women and children disposed of?—They are amongst the rest.

How old do you allow them to bring their children with them?—They ought not to be brought with them at all, unless they are children in arms; but they have been, sometimes, because there has been no place to take them; there have been sometimes as many as three children to one woman.

What is the greatest age at which you allow children to come in?—I should not admit any that are not in arms, but there have girls and boys come in too.

Of what age?—Girls and boys of eleven or twelve years of age; that is a thing I resist as much as I can.

Do you think there is good accommodation now in that part of the gaol appropriated for fines?—No.

The interior regulations of these places of confinement, the diet, the hours of labour, &c. are not our object in this article; and indeed, the Committee in their Report, have already paid attention to them: to our copy of that Report we refer.

But, if from instances quoted, we may take occasion to forbid despair of the reformation even of criminals, under proper treatment, we hope the argument is not misapplied when directed in behalf of those less criminal than unhappy, though associated in common parlance with a class whose wretchedness is the consequence of their own profligacy, and who are not merely burdens on the public, but pests of the worst description.

To these we now direct attention, by inserting those official addresses to the Public, which have been made on their behalf, by benevolence sanctioned by authority.

\* \* \* This subject will be further illustrated in a series of letters.

*The Enquiry into the State of Mendicity in the Metropolis, as carried on in 1801, 1802, and 1803, under authority of the Duke of Portland, and the Earl of Chichester (then Lord Pelham), being revived, on a similar plan, and by a similar authority from Government, as before.—*

An office is opened at No. 23, Artillery-place, Brewer's-green, Westminster, under the superintendence of Matthew Martin, Esq. who conducted the former enquiry; an account of which enquiry, contained in Mr. Martin's letter of report to Lord Pelham,\*

\* Sold at Mr. Hatchard's, No. 190, Piccadilly. Price 1s. 6d.

has been printed by favour of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, with a view to engage a more general attention to the subject.

The primary object, is to obtain more ample information on the causes, the nature, and the extent of this prevailing and disgraceful evil, with a view to the introduction of a plan, for the Suppression of Beggary, the eventual diminution of parish burthens, and the general relief of the poor on more favourable terms to the public.

It is a matter of just astonishment, that in the result of the former enquiry, so large a proportion of the London beggars, should have been found to be parishioners within its precincts, and its immediate environs. This is a point which certainly merits the most serious attention.

In the class of beggars, as in every other class of human beings, there is a great diversity of character; many among them, it must be confessed, are subjects rather for correction than for encouragement and support. The known artifices by which professional beggars have so long and so successfully practised their craft, and extorted from the unwary a gainful supply by fraud and imposition, have disgusted the public, and occasioned individuals of the most acknowledged humanity and benevolence to pass a general obloquy on the whole body. But whilst it may be boldly asserted, that very many of the most indigent among the poor of London, have died prematurely for want of the comforts necessary for the support of declining life; and that consequently many may be driven by real distress, to seek relief by an appeal to the hearts of their fellow-creatures; whilst likewise it must be allowed, that from the limited duration of an overseer's office, and his necessary attention to his own business, it cannot be possible for him to gain such a knowledge of the characters and actual sufferings of the numerous paupers assigned to his charge (especially of the casual and extra parochial poor), as to be able to make a just discrimination, in the distribution of relief; while also it must be admitted, that from the increased expenses of the times, the means which he has to bestow, diminished by the pressure of numerous irregular applications from persons of whom he can have little or no knowledge, are calculated rather to palliate than to obviate or remove the distresses of the most deserving objects: it should seem that a more accurate and extended enquiry into the cases and characters of beggars in the metropolis, may operate a most extensive benefit both to the parishes and to the public; may be assistant in detecting criminality and fraud; in restoring many a miserable outcast to some rank and favor in society; in regaining the property of others; in alleviating the public

and parochial burthens ; in economising the funds of charity ; and in assisting the benevolent and humane, in a more satisfactory distribution of their alms ; and that till such an enquiry be made, upon a large and general scale, and the result be made known, it would be a harsh and unjust conclusion, that every beggar must therefore be necessarily a delinquent.

It seems therefore requisite to make an appeal to the principal inhabitants, and especially to those who form the vestry boards, of the different parishes of the metropolis, to endeavour to engage their assistance and support, in an extension of the enquiry ; and their concurrence in an attempt to relieve these wretched victims of misfortune and misconduct ; and to obviate the causes, and abolish the practice of mendicity in the metropolis.

TO THE PUBLIC.

For the revival of the Enquiry into the State of Mendicity in the Metropolis, a small supply has been issued to me, for the purpose of defraying the expense of an Office, and Assistants, necessary for such an undertaking ; in order to prevent any part of those expenses from falling upon me.

But though the object of the Enquiry be professedly, and primarily, the Acquisition of further Information on the Causes and Extent of the Evil, with a view to the adoption of a regular and permanent plan, for general relief of the objects, and the eventual Suppression of Beggary, rather than to furnish a mere temporary palliative of individual distress, yet, in looking into so many Cases of complicated and extreme misery, many must occur, in which some immediate relief will be indispensably requisite. It is therefore most highly desirable, that there should be an appropriate fund for this special purpose, in the interim, that may pass, before a general plan can be established ; and the money given at the office, in return for the tickets, though it may serve as an inducement to the beggars to attend there, and by telling their stories, to increase the information required ; yet it would go but a very little way, in relieving their urgent wants, or in soothing the bitter sufferings, under which many, very many, deeply groan.

In pleading the cause of these wretched sufferers, I hope I shall not appear to exceed the bounds of discretion, in most earnestly soliciting the benevolent assistance of the public ; to raise a fund of voluntary contributions for their relief ; but principally of those amongst them who have no parochial right of settlement, at least within the precincts, or immediate environs of the metropolis to plead.

The mode of relief which I am inclined to prefer, where practicable, is by employment. It is therefore my design, to pay particular attention to this point ; according to the various capabilities of the objects ; and to attempt to raise their characters, as well as to relieve their wants.

I cannot pledge myself that the amount, or any fixed proportion of the amount, of each person's contribution, shall be exclusively bestowed on beggars sent by such person ; this would be inconsistent with the general scope of the intention, and by no means the most economical, or useful application, of the contribution ; but I hope I may safely engage, that whatever fund I may be favored with the disposal of, will be prudently administered, and faithfully accounted for : not in short and separate statements, but in a general report of the aggregate total, with an annexed list of subscribers, and the amount of each subscription ; and a detailed account of the expenditure.

MATTHEW MARTIN.

*Poet's Corner, Westminster,*

January 1812.

Contributions will be received at Messrs. Morland's, Ransom, and Co. Bankers, No. 36, Pall Mall ; Mr. Hatchard's, Bookseller, No. 190, Piccadilly ; Mr. Morlock's, China-Man, 250, Oxford Street ; and at the Office ; where books will be kept for entry of name, and subscriptions, and a general list kept at the office, for the inspection of subscribers.

Tickets may be had at the office, and at Mr. Hatchard's, No. 190, Piccadilly, in parcels of ten, twenty, thirty, &c. (not in broken numbers) at the price of three-pence each, as in the former enquiry. To be distributed to beggars, and serve as directions, and tickets of admission to the office.

No beggar to be admitted at the office without a ticket.

Each beggar so admitted, to receive the value of the ticket at least.

It is particularly requested, that the tickets may not be transferred from one principal to another.

By noticing the letter and number of a ticket, when given to a beggar, the donor may afterwards, by application at the office, see the form of examination, and be informed of the nature of the case ; and it may moreover afford some satisfaction, to those who took tickets, in the course of the former enquiry, to trace some of the proceedings in that enquiry, in the cases of beggars, on whom their tickets were bestowed.

The favor of communications, in the way of information or suggestions, may be addressed to Mr. Martin, at his house in Poet's Corner, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, or at the office.

## TRADE WITH INDIA.

The very great interest taken by the Public, and especially by our trading and manufacturing towns, in the question of the *Renewal of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY's EXCLUSIVE TRADE*, a subject now brought before Parliament, induces us to give this additional and *extra* quantity in the present number. Nothing can be more desirable to all parties than a general and *just* view of the object contemplated; and our hope is, that the statements contained in the following document will contribute to the information, and thereby to the correct proceedings of our principal manufacturers and merchants. We have thought it our duty to give a copy of the claims and principles adopted in the petitions proposed to be presented to the legislature by two of our principal seats of industry. (Vide page 698.) Reasoning of the same description is adopted by others; and their requests differ in little besides the terms in which they are conveyed. We have cause to fear that expectations too sanguine may be raised by speculative enlargements on advantages rather specious than solid. Without wishing to check expectation, we confess that our desire is to guide it; to direct it to *real* benefits, and to lead the concerned to consider the best means of obtaining those **SUBSTANTIAL** improvements in their situation, which ought not to be risked by grasping after others perhaps delusive, but certainly less efficient; if not altogether unattainable. If our manufacturers should obtain their requests, and those requests should be proved by experience to have been ill directed, or the grounds fallacious on which they were preferred, they will have no opportunity of retreat: they will have committed themselves for a number of years, in a manner, and to a purpose wholly unprofitable and useless, it may be also burdensome and injurious. Not so, if they rightly direct their present application, as to its objects and to the manner

of attaining those objects. But for this purpose they must receive information from whence only it can be disclosed;—their predecessors in dealings with India. Among the papers lately submitted to the proprietors of India stock, is one eminently distinguished by the knowledge it contains of the India trade, and the inhabitants of India. This we have reprinted, so far as it discusses the question of *trade*, thinking that ere another number of our work should appear, arrangements might be made, or at least, conclusions might be drawn, by many, which would not have been, had the proper state of facts been known.

This paper includes considerations on the disposition, the wants, and the habits of the people of the East, as well as on the nature of those supplies which Britain can furnish them.—We leave these considerations to the reflection of the reader. If it should happen, eventually, that our merchants send out goods to a losing market, or return goods for which they cannot find a ready sale, they may then look back to the pages of the *PANORAMA*, and wish they had given *the maturest deliberation possible to the subject, before they had definitively fixed their resolution, or acted upon it.*

*Extract Letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Hon. Robert Dundas.*

With respect to the Private Trade, the Company are not governed by narrow considerations of commercial profit or commercial jealousy; and, in fact, the Indian trade, as an object of gain, has gradually ceased to be of importance, either to the Company or to individuals. The admission into it already accorded to British residents in India, with the prodigious increase of the cotton manufactures of Europe, the changed circumstances of the European Continent, and the almost incessant wars which have prevailed for the last sixteen years (wars still without any near prospect of termination) have reduced the value of that trade to a very low point. The Court are actuated by a thorough persuasion, that the unlimited freedom, for which some persons have, of late years, contended, would have political consequences more injurious to the power of this country

and of British India, than the advantages anticipated by sanguine minds, from an enlargement of the commerce, could compensate, if those advantages were to be realized; and that, moreover, the expectation of such advantages is unfounded, resulting from general presumptions, which are contradicted by the nature of the Indian people, climate, and productions, and by the experience of more than two centuries.

In any scheme of intercourse, purely commercial, between this Country and India, the leading objects must be to export as many as possible of our home manufactures, and to import those commodities, which would either beneficially supply our own consumption, or the demand of other countries, European or Transatlantic: and it is, no doubt, imagined by many persons, that if the trade to India were perfectly free, these objects could be attained, in a degree extending far beyond its present scale. The ardour of individual enterprize, it will be thought, could find out channels, which the settled routine of a Company cannot explore, and carry on commercial operations more economically and expeditiously than suits with the habits of monopoly, whilst our most active rivals in the Indian trade would thus be best counteracted. The present times, it will also be said, peculiarly demand new attempts and discoveries in commerce, and His Majesty's Government may very naturally wish, at such a crisis, to procure for the country every possible facility for the exertion of its commercial spirit, and the employment of its commercial capital. But before a change in its principle altogether novel, and obviously connected with national interests of the highest importance, is adopted, it ought to be seen, not only on what rational grounds the expectation of advantages entertained from it rests, but to what consequences so material a change might expose the country and its Indian dependencies.

Now, with respect to the benefits supposed to be derivable from opening the trade with India, it is, in the first place, to be observed, that no material enlargement, if any enlargement at all, is to be expected in the exports of our manufactures to that quarter. The records of the Company, for two centuries, are filled with accounts of their endeavours to extend the sale of British products in India, and of the little success which has attended them. The French, Dutch, and other European nations trading thither, have equally failed in introducing the manufactures of Europe there. This was not owing to their trading chiefly in the form of Companies: the Americans, who within the last twenty years have entered into the Indian commerce, and traded largely, not as a Company, but by numerous individuals, each

pursuing his own scheme in his own way, in which course no part of the East is left unexplored, carry hardly any European manufactures thither, their chief article for the purchase of Indian goods being silver; and such has been the state of the trade from Europe to India, since the time of the Romans. This state results from the nature of the Indian people, their climate, and their usages. The articles of first necessity their own country furnishes, more abundantly and more cheaply than it is possible for Europe to supply them. The labour of the great body of the common people only enables them to subsist on rice, and to wear a slight covering of cotton cloth; they, therefore, can purchase none of the superfluities we offer them. The comparatively few in better circumstances, restricted, like the rest, by numerous religious and civil customs, of which all are remarkably tenacious, find few of our commodities to their taste, and their climate, so dissimilar to ours, renders many of them unsuitable to their use; so that a commerce between them and us cannot proceed far upon the principle of supplying mutual wants. Hence, except woollens, in a very limited degree, for mantles in the cold season, and metals, on a scale also very limited, to be worked up by their own artizans for the few utensils they need, hardly any of our staple commodities find a vent among the Indians; the other exports which Europe sends to India being chiefly consumed by the European population there, and some of the descendants of the early Portuguese settlers, all of whom, taken collectively, form but a small body, in view to any question of national commerce.

What is here said does not relate only to those parts of India where the Company have settlements or factories, but to all the shores that embrace the Indian Seas, from the Gulfs of Persia and Arabia to the Eastern Archipelago. Many advocates for a free trade may suppose, that in so vast a range, numerous positions, favourable for the vent of European commodities, are still unexplored; but they are not aware, that in the British settlements, which themselves extend on the west to Cambay, and on the east to China, there are a number of merchants, native and European, who carry on what is called the coasting trade of India, with great spirit, sending their ships to every mart, insular or continental, where any profitable commodities can be either sold or bought. At all those marts, European commodities have been tried by the enterprize of individuals. The little demand that has been found for them has been supplied; and residents, settled in India, can carry into such parts the trade in European commodities, which it is now open to them to receive from this country, with more facil-

lity and advantage than merchants settled in England.

To these facts and observations, arising from the nature and circumstances of the people and countries of India, one remarkable argument may be added, furnished by our own experience at home. In the Charter of 1793, provision was made for the export of British manufactures to India, by any individuals who might choose to embark in that trade. The Company were required to find them tonnage to a certain extent, which has always been allotted at a rate of freight cheaper outward, as well as for the returns, than the Company themselves pay, or as the Court think, than private ships could furnish it. But, in all the time that has elapsed since, very few applications, and these to a small extent, have been made, for leave to export the woollens, metals, and other staples of this country, on private account, the chief applications having been for the freight of wine, for the consumption of Europeans: and this is not properly a British production, nor is it so much an increase in the trade, as a transfer of it to the private merchants from the commanders and officers of the Company's ships, part of whose advantage used to rise from being the carriers of this commodity.

All these circumstances, to which other corroborations might be added, the Court trust will fully evince, that the entire opening of the Indian trade to the merchants of this country, would not, in reality, extend in any considerable degree, if at all, the consumption of British manufactures.

Let it be enquired, in the next place, whether the adoption of so great a change in our Indian system, would be followed by the discovery of such new and valuable productions of the East, as would serve materially to augment the trade of this country with the Continents of Europe and America; for, with regard to the supply of our home consumption of Indian commodities, it cannot be asserted, that the importations already made by the Company and individuals do not abundantly suffice for it, or may not, at any time, be extended to the exigencies of the market; in which, it may be noted, that a preference is given to the cotton and silk manufactures of our own country, and to some of the tropical productions brought from our West Indian Colonies. Nor can it be asserted, that new adventurers in the Eastern trade, fitting out from Great Britain, could, with any profit to themselves, furnish the home consumption on cheaper terms than it is now supplied; for both the Company, and British individuals resident in India, must have an advantage over such adventurers in the provision of their goods there (British residents in the freight also), and yet, of late,

the great Indian staple of cotton piece goods has been a losing article in this country.

Now, as to the productions of India valuable for foreign commerce, the trade of Europeans, of different nations, to all parts of it, in the course of the last three centuries, may well be presumed to have left little for discovery in that way. The Portuguese, who, in their early time, spread themselves along all the shores of the East, explored every considerable part of it, and they were followed by the Dutch, English, and French Companies, with their numerous establishments, some of which extended inland to the Upper India. But the modern European merchants, resident in the East, who have long been the chief navigators and adventurers in what is called the coasting trade, have become well acquainted with the commercial capacity of every region washed by the Indian Seas; so that many countries supposed here to be little known, because little visited by the ships of Europe, are familiar to them, and whatever articles those countries furnish, valuable for the commerce of the West, are already conveyed, through the medium of private or foreign trade, to Europe.

The chief commodities suited to the European market, which India has hitherto been found to produce, are spices, pepper, drugs, sugar, coffee, raw-silk, saltpetre, indigo, raw cotton, and above all, cotton manufactures of singular beauty and in endless variety. These last have, as already intimated, formed, from time immemorial, the grand staple of India; but from the rise and excellence of similar manufactures in Europe, particularly in our own country, and from the general impoverishment which wars and revolutions have brought upon the Continent of Europe, with the obstructions opposed, in much the greater part of it, to our commerce, the consumption of the fine fabrics of India has considerably decreased, and it is not likely that it can be restored to its former standard. Spices, sugar, and coffee, have been furnished chiefly from the Moluccas and Java, Dutch islands not in our possession, nor, in a commercial view, worth the expense of conquering and keeping them. The cinnamon of Ceylon, now ours, may be brought, in sufficient quantity for the supply of all Europe, in one or two of the Company's ships. Pepper is a very losing article. Sugar has been, of late, imported from our territories; but the necessary expense of conveyance from so great a distance, prevents it from being profitable, and it can be much encouraged only at the expense of our West-India colonies. Raw-silk and indigo, now produced in great perfection in Bengal and its dependencies, have been brought to that state, by the expense incurred, and the support afforded by the Company. Both are articles occupying little

space, in proportion to their value. The factories where the former is collected and prepared are in the hands of the Company, who have, in the course of many years, established them with great labor and expense. They can furnish not only all the raw-silk this country requires, but much for the consumption of the Continent, if it was possible to bring it there into competition with the raw-silk of Italy, and the tonnage already employed by the Company is quite sufficient for its importation from India. The indigo produced in Bengal and the adjacent Provinces is equal, probably, to three-fourths of the demand of all Europe, and may easily be raised to the whole demand; but the manufacture of this article is entirely, and the trade in it chiefly, in the hands of individuals, who need and require no shipping from this country, except what the Company provide, to convey to Europe, all that Europe can consume of it. Saltpetre, furnished only from Bengal, is, for political reasons, prohibited to foreigners, and exported exclusively in the ships of the Company; for the same reasons, it could never be prudent to allow the private ships of this country to carry it away at pleasure. Where then is the scope for the admission of new shipping and new adventurers, without limitation, into the trade of India with Great Britain? In general, it may be observed, that the commodities which have hitherto come from that country, in a state prepared for use, such as the great staple of cotton piece goods, being articles of luxury, can have only a limited consumption, and that the demand for them could not be increased, at all in proportion to the number of new competitors that should enter into the trade. The same may be said of all kinds of spices and drugs, which, from their nature, have a limited consumption; and, with regard to the important articles of raw-silk and indigo, which require a further preparation before they are used, there is already abundant provision made for their importation, to the utmost extent of demand.

There remains then to be considered, of all the commodities above enumerated, only the raw material of cotton; and to this may be added another, of high importance, which India is in time likely to produce abundantly, namely, hemp. Now, with respect to the former of these, the Company have formerly imported it, and permitted private merchants to do so; but it was found, that the cotton of India could not enter into competition with that produced nearer home, in the Brazils, the West-Indies, and North America. Of late, since the interruption of our trade with the last mentioned country, the Company have themselves commissioned cotton from India, and have been willing to encourage individuals to export it from thence; but

that it can support a competition with the cotton of Georgia, when the American embargo is taken off, or become an article of extensive demand in this country, supplied with it from so many nearer quarters, is not very likely. The culture of hemp in India is yet in its infancy. A change in the circumstances of Europe may check it; but if it is not checked, years must elapse, before the quantity produced can form a considerable article of exportation. And with regard to both these commodities of cotton and hemp, it is to be observed, first, that cargoes for Europe cannot be composed of them only, some other, more ponderous for its bulk, being necessary for dead weight, and sugar, almost the only article of this nature that India can supply, must generally be rather a losing one: secondly, it is to be observed, that the private ships ready to be employed in India, must be abundantly sufficient for the supply of all the tonnage that can be required for these articles, which could hardly absorb any very large amount of capital. Thus, then, it is also apparent, that the country and productions of India afford no new field of importance for the commercial enterprise of the merchants of Great Britain.

But were it indeed otherwise, where, in the present circumstances of the European Continent, could new commodities, imported into this country from India, find a vent, when many of those already made, and of articles which the Continent used to take off, remain in our warehouses! And hence may appear the inapplicability of that argument, which has sometimes been urged in favour of enlarging, or rather opening the Indian trade to individuals, "that they should be allowed 'to bring home the surplus produce of India' 'which the Company did not require.' There can be no room for additional importations, when the ordinary scale proves too large. But in the use of this plausible plea, respecting *surplus produce*, there was always a great fallacy. It seemed to imply, that there was a stock of commodities in India which continually remained undisposed of, whereas nothing is more evident, than that the productions of any country will be regulated by the demand, and that no agriculturists or manufacturers will go on from year to year to produce that for which they have no sale. The term, as connected with the Company, might also convey the idea, that they were the only purchasers in the country; whereas, at that very time, British residents and foreign nations had the privilege of exporting goods to the western world, and there was a great coasting and internal trade from one part of India to another. But the argument for permitting individuals to export the surplus produce, included fully, though not professedly, the principle of transplanting British

capital to India, in order to raise produce there; a principle which, it may be thought, this country has already carried sufficiently far in its other distant dependencies, and which could not be applied to India without political consequences.

But it has been alleged, that the refusal of the Company to make a concession, which appeared to them to be claimed on unsound premises, and to be pregnant with danger, threw that trade, which might have been brought into the Thames, into the hands of foreigners, particularly the Americans, whose great progress in the Indian trade, of late years, has been charged to an erroneous policy on the part of the Company. Nothing can be more mistaken than the whole of this statement. Several European nations having from the native sovereigns of India the right of possessing settlements and carrying on trade there, a right which we had confirmed, we could not interrupt the exercise of it whilst they remained at peace with us; nor, therefore, divert from them whatever portion of the trade their means enabled them to embrace. And, with respect to the Americans, they owe their advancement and success in the Indian trade to the treaty made with them by our Government in 1794, to the belligerent state of Europe since that time, and, above all, to the neutral character they possessed, which enabled them to navigate more cheaply, more expeditiously, as well as more safely than our merchants or the Company could, and to supply many parts of the European Continent and of South America, to which our ships had no access. These, with the increase of the consumption of eastern commodities among themselves, are the true causes of the growth of the American trade with India; and even the abolition of the Company's privileges would not have transferred the share they acquired of it to our merchants, because it could not have lessened the advantages under which the Americans then carried it on, nor have gained us either the supply of their internal demand, or admission to many ports which were open to them. What the Company could do, in the way of regulation, to reduce the inequality between the American traders and our own merchants, you know, Sir, was effected, as soon after the expiration of the treaty of 1794 as His Majesty's Government thought expedient.

Among the speculations of the present day, the idea may perhaps be suggested, of carrying the productions of India directly to the ports of Portuguese and Spanish America; and eagerness for relief from the pressure which our commerce now feels, may be ready to make so great a sacrifice of the Navigation Laws. But such a measure would essentially exclude the mother country from being the medium and emporium of our Indian trade;

and whilst it served to enrich India, rather than Britain, would facilitate the progress of the former to independence. If, however, so dangerous an innovation were not adopted into our commercial code, it is altogether probable that English ships, admitted without limitation into the Indian Seas, would take the liberty of sailing to those markets which would be thought the most promising; so that, in effect, the opening of the Indian trade would be not solely or chiefly for this country alone, but for other, perhaps for all parts of the world.

Having thus shewn, that the opening of the Indian trade to the subjects of Great Britain could not materially increase, either the export of the manufactures of this country, or its commerce in the productions of India, it will next be proper to consider, what the effects of the proposed change would be upon the East-India Company and upon British India.

And, in the first place, it would, in substance and in form, entirely abolish the qualified monopoly which the Company still enjoys of the Indian trade. The admission of all private merchants, at their pleasure, and of their ships, into that trade, would make it as perfectly free as the trade to our American or West-Indian colonies. There would, as to India, be an end of all exclusive privilege of trade. This would not be any modification of the Act of 1793, but an essential departure from it. That Act permitted only the export of British manufactures, and intended only to provide for the returns to them and for the remittance, in goods, of British fortunes from India; both on the ships of the Company. The proposed measure must, in the nature of it, make the trade from India not merely a vehicle for the remittance of fortunes acquired there, or the produce of British manufactures, but a general trade; and what is a still more radical change, instead of a limited amount of tonnage, not incompatible with the Company's system, it admits all ships, without any limitation, or option on the part of the Company: it throws all India open to those ships, and thus sets aside the Company from being the sole channel and medium of the trade, through their own shipping, or shipping engaged by them, which completely divests them of the last remnant of exclusive privilege in that trade.

It would be no argument to say, that in a trade by which they now gain little, they might admit, without much sacrifice, the rest of the commercial world to share. The loss of the Indian monopoly, such as it was left by the Act of 1793, would lead, by no slow process, to the entire subversion of the Company, both in their commercial and political capacity, and of that system which the Legislature has appointed for the government of

British India, of which system the Company forms an integral and essential part.

If the Indian trade were thrown open, ships would, at first, no doubt, swarm into it, and there would be a ruinous competition in the markets, both abroad and at home. Goods would be enhanced in cost there, as well as deteriorated in quality : the selling prices at home, already too low, reduced still lower, and the market overstocked. This was the effect, in some measure, produced by throwing open the trade in the time of Oliver Cromwell, who, after the experience of a few years, revived the Company. The same effect followed from the collision of the Old and New Companies, in the beginning of the last century, which forced them to unite, and their union received the sanction of Government. It is not sufficient to say, on this head, that increased demand abroad will produce increased supply, and the diminished price of goods at home increase the sales, so that things will, at length, in both countries, find their due level. From the nature of the Indians and their division into castes, it is not so easy among them, as in Europe, to meet an increased demand by increased production ; and it is still less easy, when they can subsist by furnishing things of low or ordinary quality, to make them aim at excellence, which the supposition of increased sales at home would require. But of such an increase, in the present and prospective state of the trade in Indian imports, enough has been above said to shew the improbability ; and before that supposition could, in any case, be realized, the ruin of the parties immediately embarked in the trade (a trade so distant, requiring large capitals, and making slow returns) might be completed, with the ruin also of the Company, whose establishments would have been deranged by this great change. If the change itself did not occasion the fall of the Company, the disappointments which the private adventurers could not fail to experience would, by them, be charged to the influence of the remaining privileges of the Company, and they would not rest until the whole were extinguished. But it may be observed here, and it is an observation which might be urged more formally and fully, that although the Company have the justest claim to those territories, which the powers vested in them by the laws of this land, the ability of their servants, and the hazards they have encountered, have enabled them to acquire, and that this right was never questioned, until the acquisitions, and consequently the merit of making them, became great ; yet that, in a more peculiar sense, all the principal marts and factories of British India are their property, acquired in their purely commercial period, either with their money or by grants

from the native princes of the country, and that the power of admitting settlers and traders to them strictly belongs to the Company.

One part of the present system, and a beneficial one for all parties, is to have only one place of sale for Indian goods, that is London ; to make all sales by public auction at stated periods, and these sales to be regulated and conducted by the Company. With the proposed enlargements, it would seem hardly possible to continue that practice. Different towns would have their own sales, at their own times. Individuals might frequently chuse to dispose of their goods by private bargain. The general resort of buyers which the sales were wont to bring to London, a resort often productive of other commercial speculations, would thus be at an end ; and the benefit derived from public auction, when that was the sole mode, would be lost, in the midst of many private sales and competitions : but to dispose of the goods of the Company by private negotiations, might open a door to many abuses, which would render that mode totally unsuitable for their business. The Company, with such a competition, could not go on to purchase the goods of India. With the cessation of their Indian trade, their Indian subordinate factories, which have been reared in the course of more than a century, and which are the seats of the best manufactures produced in the country, must be abandoned, and all the commercial branch of their civil servants be thrown out of employ. Their purchases of goods at home, for the Indian market, must also cease, with the circulation of money which has enabled them to support their credit in England, and to provide for the payment of bills, which it has been long and necessarily the practice to draw on them from India ; a practice which, under such a change of circumstances, could not be continued : and, in general, the great aid which the political affairs of British India have, at all times, derived from the commercial credit and resources of the Company, with the reciprocally beneficial co-operation of the different parts of the Company's system, must thus be destroyed. In like manner, the Company must cease to employ the numerous class of excellent ships they have engaged for the Indian trade, ships constructed for warlike defence as well as for commerce, and rendered expensive only, by being necessarily destined and fitted for the performance of political services. Those ships the Company have contracted to employ for the term of their duration : there is a large capital embarked in them, and they can be employed in no other way than in that for which they were built. When they can no longer be kept up, the means of conveyance they have hitherto so well afforded for troops, and the large supplies

of naval and military stores annually sent to India, must be lost.

But there is no reason to believe the evils would end here. The monopoly of the China trade, which it is proposed to continue, would not be safe. British ships, when permitted to range at pleasure through the Indian seas, however interdicted from that trade, would attempt to participate in it either by resorting to it as the country ships do, under color of carrying on the coasting trade, or by other means obtaining teas, and the other productions of China, at the most convenient Indian ports. Love of gain, disappointments in other ways, the hope of impunity, would stimulate their conductors to break through restrictions imposed in this country. British subjects, who now navigate the Indian Seas, sail from some one of our established settlements there, and are amenable to the laws of it: it would not be so with men having no domicile in India. In ranging the numerous islands and coasts of the Eastern Seas, where they would be unknown, and whence they could not be followed to England by complaints, the probability of impunity might tempt them to commit upon the weak natives, accustomed to repose confidence in Englishmen, acts of injustice and licentiousness, which would wound the national character, raise complaints throughout India, and set the people against us. In this manner the Portuguese formerly rendered themselves odious in the East, and contributed to the downfall of their own power. In China, where the effects of such a spirit would be most to be feared, we could exercise no authority, sufficient to controul men not within the reach of the Indian Governments, or to defeat their schemes and associations for eluding the laws. Practice would embolden them, and time increase their numbers. It is hardly conceivable they would not venture upon irregularities which would offend the Chinese Government, who, whilst the delinquents escaped to England with impunity, would doubtless take satisfaction of the national factory; and the pride and jealousy of that government, alarmed by repeated instances of this nature, from the desultory visits of a new order of Englishmen, insubordinate to the representatives of the nation, might determine to dismiss the whole together. If this extreme eve be not supposed, which however is too probable and too momentous in its consequences to be hazarded, can it be doubted, that whilst the duties on tea continue at even the fourth part of what they are at present, private English ships adventuring to the eastern seas will not, by means of country vessels and intermediate ports, if by no other means, procure teas, and revive the practice of smuggling them in-

to this kingdom? The consequence seems inevitable, and the ships of our own country, especially if allowed to chuse their port of discharge, as the proposed change seems to require, would have facilities, which those of foreign Europe or America could not command. In these ways, the China monopoly of the Company, reduced in its profits, would be rendered likewise insecure, and in the end untenable; and the noble fleet of ships, employed in that trade by the Company, must be also laid aside. How the immense revenue, now derived by government from the very high duties on tea, could, under such circumstances, be realized, or a substitute found for them, may be an important, and, to all appearance, a most difficult subject of enquiry.

But a more serious consequence than all these would still remain. A free trade to India would unavoidably draw after it the residence of numerous and continually increasing Europeans there, whatever prohibitions might, at first, be opposed to their settling in the country. When all restraint to the importation of ships and goods is taken off, men must be allowed to follow their property, and to remain at the place where they land it till they have disposed of it; they must be allowed to navigate the Indian Seas, and to return to the same place when their business calls them: they will thus, insensibly, and with hardly reasonable grounds for opposition, domiciliate themselves; nor would an unsuccessful trade prevent them, but many would seek to indemnify themselves on shore for their losses by the voyage. The instances of such settlements will be numerous, and it will be impossible for any police to follow up the cases of individuals, and continually to exercise a rigorous system of exclusion. This has not hitherto been done, though attended with comparatively little difficulty; and the attempt would soon, under the new order of things, be abandoned as hopeless. Colonization must, in such case, follow. Large communities of Europeans will struggle for popular rights: new feelings with respect to the mother country, new interests and attachments will then spring up; and in a region so remote, so rich and populous, and so accustomed to yield to the ascendancy of the European character, the tendency and process of these things cannot be difficult to conceive.

With the prospect of all these consequences, commercial and political, before the Court, it is impossible that they, as faithful guardians of the interests committed to their care, or as men truly solicitous for the welfare of their country, which they profess themselves to be, can advise their constituents to seek a renewal of their Charter, on conditions which would

despoil it of all its solid advantages, deprive the Company of their most valuable privileges, and incapacitate them from performing for themselves and the nation, the part hitherto assigned to them in the Indian system. Such a further enlargement of the Indian trade, in favor of individuals, as may be compatible with the preservation of these essential objects, the Court will, in present circumstances, certainly be disposed to recommend. They will be ready to enter into a serious inquiry concerning the concessions which may be made, without trenching upon the principles established by the Act of 1793; and they trust that the justice and wisdom of His Majesty's Ministers will not require the Company to make essential sacrifices, for the sake of giving to the Public what would, after all, be more an ideal than a real benefit, and be, in other respects, productive of incalculable disadvantages.

The remainder of this letter treats on the disposal of the Company's Army; a subject not connected with the trade to India; nor one that can come within the purview of towns or individuals intending commerce with that country. We therefore omit it, at present; and beg leave to direct the attention of the Public to such articles in our work as have a reference to the commodities,—the trade, the establishments for commerce, or ship-building,—the facilities for trade and intercourse,—the manners, prejudices, and other peculiarities of the people of India,—the institutions there supported by Europeans—the state of the Company's trade—finances—power—and general government, &c. &c. We have purposely omitted all reference to reports of college transactions—to the curious history of wild animals—to philology—to memoirs of eminent men, &c. &c. because our wish is to suggest to those who wish for information on the subject of commerce to India, the volumes and passages where they may find it.

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&c. 791.—Camel—buffalo—cashmere sheep—musk deer—four-eyed gazelle—dwarf elephant—Siagush—bullocks, 1036—Indian shawls, 1281.

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*Chronological Retrospect, or Memoirs of the Principal Events of Mahomedan History*, from the Death of the Arabian Legislator, to the Establishment of the Moghul Empire in Hindustan. By Major David Price of E. I. C. To be comprised in three volumes, 4to. Vol. I. pp. 630. Price £2 8s. Booth, London : 1811.

THE Great Spirit, who "is every where always," sometimes presents to the sons of men spectacles in their nature most extraordinary; at once stupendous and instructive. They involve not merely the felicity or distresses of individuals, but they control the fate of nations, and affect the condition and character of the human race in ages long to come. Such assuredly, are revolutions in religion. Opinion is so far sacred, at all times, that never is it yielded without a struggle: and in proportion to the conviction by which opinion is supported, is the violence of that struggle with which it is maintained; but of all opinions those founded on religion, and deriving support from Heaven, from remote ancestry, and from personal persuasion, are the most pertinacious, and maintained with the most determined continuance, whether openly by main force, or privately, in traditional sullenness. Among the most antient innovations in religious practice the adoption of idols as a medium of worship, held a distinguished place: and the animosity occasioned by that *novelty* is not to this day extinct. There are sects which hold it indispensable; there are others which abhor it as an abomination the grossest in nature, and the most shocking to every principle of piety. These are remains of those early differences which formerly provoked mutual enmity and mutual destruction. In spite of opposition, idolatry spread; but its spread was not, and is not, any proof of its acceptability to that Deity whom it professed to honour. It is a striking and indisputable evidence of human weakness; but its triumph cannot recommend it, to the upright, the unsophisticated mind. Succeeding ages saw sage reformers arise who vigorously exploded the use of idols. Some accomplished their purpose, in part, or for a time; others sunk under opposition. The power of human establishments, was rarely favourable to the gentle

voice of truth. Yet the Mosaic reformation was supported by the power of the State; the Christian Religion confirmed that branch of the Hebrew Legislator's institutions; and the bitter aversion of Mahomet to this malignant superstition, pursued the abettors of it with fire and sword to irremissible destruction.

The extensive spread of the Christian Religion, during the lives of its first promulgators, is an object every way deserving investigation. They were armed—not with the exterminating sword, nor with enactments of national authority, but with the simple influence of persuasion, only, and with the means of attracting public attention in the benevolent power of relieving their hearers, from those maladies under which they laboured. Their object was to convince the judgment, to direct the affections, to fix the conduct, to persuade men.—They employed no terrors founded on penal sanctions: they had no authority to imprison or to mutilate: they demanded no tribute: they waged no war. Directly contrary to this benignant religion was that of Mahomet which supplanted it, at the distance of about six hundred years. This new persuasion affected no management for the lives or properties of mankind. It abhorred idols, and it destroyed idolaters; it demanded submission at the point of the sword; it enforced tribute from those whom it spared, it subjugated their persons; it occupied their country; it appropriated their possessions; and if softened, it was by bribes and presents: by spoils and gratifications of its avidity. The political consequence of spreading this implacable religion, must needs be surprising. The rumour of opinions embraced by a few exiles, and circulating within a desert, excited no alarm among distant potentates: but their professors suddenly acquiring strength, and spreading desolation all around, no state was secure from insult; no throne could ensure its stability. The tribes of Arabia, almost banished, as it were, from among men, became the scourge of the most powerful sovereigns of the most civilized nations who by misfortune were their neighbours; and as the dominion of these insurgents extended itself, their rapine and violence fastened on countries, which at first, considered mere distance of place as barrier suffi-

cient, and absolute. The consequences continue to this day : no small part of the earth obeys the delusions of Mahomedism ; performs devotions in the name of the prophet, and addresses him as Mediator with the Almighty. From few of the countries on which they had seized, have the professors of Islam been expelled. They hold in subjection the fairest portions of the globe ; the most fertile, the most luxuriant ; the many harvested banks of the Ganges acknowledge their sway ; the splendours of the crescent pollute Christian Europe ; Africa yields almost undivided obedience ; and only the vast surges of the dreaded Atlantic, have bounded the still more overwhelming storm of conquest attendant on the sword of the Arab prophet, and his infuriated disciples.

By what motive was this prodigious mass impelled ? What urged the career of the inhabitant of the desert, tramping on nation after nation ? by what was he, at length, stopped ? and wherefore is not all the world Mahomedan, since so great a portion of it glories in that character ? These would be interesting inquiries at any time : they are peculiarly interesting at this time, when we witness the *possible* successor of Mahomedan greatness, rising from the same countries, and by the same means forcing a way over districts superior to that which gave it birth—superior in population, in science, in wealth, in the arts, and in the accommodations of human life, generally.

What is there in the nature of the Arabian Peninsula, that fits it for being the prosperous cradle of religious novelty ?—There, Moses long meditated his laws : Midian saw him, first in solitude ; afterwards, at the head of his liberated tribes, traversing the desert, and subjecting the borders of the Jordan. His religion still maintains its authority ; in spite of obstacles, in spite of sufferings, in spite of national calamity ; in spite of universal contempt : the ritual of his people at this day, witnesses facts, to be traced only in the history of the earlier ages. The Christian religion, now professed throughout realms of immense extent, not Europe merely, but America, North and South ; which has its votaries in Asia, and *had* its flourishing churches in Africa, took its first rise in the same clime. Arabia beheld the divine Redeemer :

Musing and much revolving in his breast,  
How best the mighty work he might begin,  
Of Saviour to mankind, and which way first  
Publish his Godlike office now matured.

far from track of men  
Thought following thought, and step by step led on,  
He enter'd now the bordering desert wild,  
And with dark shades and rocks environ'd round.  
The aspiring Mahomet trod the same soil :  
the ardour of his native districts spread  
the *mirage* of deception before the eyes of  
his ambition, while his imagination, heated  
beyond control, indulged itself in  
delusions, not merely visionary but futile,  
and *impossible*. The moment was favourable  
to his designs : the state of idolatry  
around him, was gross ; that of Chris-  
tianity was feeble, debased, inert : know-  
ledge there was none ; fervour there was  
none ; obedience there was none. He  
was, therefore, though an impostor, a  
sort of reformer in his way. In asserting  
the tenet of *one* Supreme Being, he was  
right : in overthrowing idolatry, he was  
right. He was no ordinary man ; but in  
assuming the character of Heaven-inspir-  
ed, he was self-deceived ; and in enforc-  
ing his religion by the sword, and charging  
his followers with military execution as a  
duty, he gave sufficient proof that his  
mission was not from Heaven ; nor was  
his inspiration from above.

The Wehabees have burst from the  
same country : they reform the reformers,  
and destroy the destroyers. The obser-  
vances of Mahomedism they abrogate  
with contempt. The sacred edifices they  
have plundered. The venerated tombs  
they have violated. They respect neither  
the remains of the prophet, nor the holy  
dust of the "mother of the faithful." They  
pillage ; they waste ; they consume.  
Will they prevail ?—will they plant them-  
selves on the ruins of Islam ?—this we  
cannot venture to predict ; but the more  
than possibility of that event, gives, in  
our opinion, additional importance to his-  
tories like this before us, which relate  
the various incidents by which their pre-  
decessors rose to distinction, to sovereignty,  
and to greatness.

As politicians, then, the history of the  
spread of Mahomedan power possesses  
an importance amply sufficient to justify  
our attention. While as men,—for to  
judge impartially, we suspend for an instant  
our predilection in favour of Chris-  
tianity,—we enjoy a satisfaction in dis-

criminating between the pretensions of rival religions, one of which invites, the other insists; one seeks to persuade by intreaty, the other enforces its injunctions by terror; one solicits, the other storms; one offers life, the other breathes out death; one heals, soothes, mediates; the other allows no alternative but subjection, tribute or war. When blood and slaughter, with the destruction of those lives he has given, shall be deemed proofs, valid proofs, of a commission from the Almighty, when tribute stipulated to be paid annually in slaves, when cities razed from their foundations, and bread obtained from corn mills, turned by a current of human blood shall be allowed to demonstrate a commission from God, then, and not till then, shall we admit the Mahomedan Creed to compete with the benevolent principles of Christianity. We are for peace: we are disciples of the Prince of Peace; we rejoice in the propagation of peace; could our opinion prevail, never should peace be interrupted. We cannot, therefore, become good Mahomedans. We cannot sanction ravage under the specious name of religion. Invasion of the territories of others is our detestation: but invasion for purposes of conversion, is our unspeakable abhorrence. In thus branding the religion of Mahomed, are we guilty of injustice towards it?—Let the contents of this volume determine the question. It describes the immediate disciples of the prophet as warring against all the world, and imbruting their hands in the blood of each other;—as divided into factions, and supporting those factions by commotion and murder, —as rather hell hounds than heavenly spirits.

The political effects of this surprising irruption will appear more decisively as Major Price advances in his work; for the present, therefore, we suspend our remarks on this head, particularly, and rather prefer to consider the character of the people, by which these revolutions were accomplished; and of the persons by whom they were guided and executed. We cannot close this division of our subject more appropriately than by transcribing the reflections of Ockley, which are at the same time, natural, interesting and supported by unquestionable evidence.

'Tis strange and surprising, to consider from how mean and contemptible beginnings the greatest things have, by the providence of

God, been raised in a short time, of which the Saracenical empire is a very considerable instance; for if we look back about eleven years, we shall find how Mahomet, unable to support his cause, routed and oppressed by the powerful party of the Korashites at Meccah, attended by a very small number of his despairing followers, fled to Medinah, no less for the preservation of his life, than his imposture; and now, within so short a time after, we find the undertakings of his successor prosper so much beyond expectation, as to become a terror to all his neighbours; and the Saracens in a capacity, not only of keeping in their own hands their Peninsula of Arabia, but of extending their arms over larger territories, than ever were subject to the Romans themselves. Whilst they were employed in Arabia, they were little regarded by the Grecian Emperor, who now too late felt them pouring in upon him like a torrent, and driving all before them. The proud Persian too, who so very lately had been domineering in Syria, and sacked Jerusalem and Damascus, must be forced to part with his own dominions, and submit his neck to the Saracen yoke. It may be reasonably supposed, that, had the empire been in the same flourishing condition as it had been formerly, they might have been checked at least, if not extinguished. But besides that the western empire had been torn away by the barbarous Goths, the eastern part of it had received so many shocks from the Huns on the one side, and the Persians on the other, that it was not in a capacity to stop the violence of such a powerful invasion.\* In the Emperor Mauricius his time, the empire paid tribute to the Chagan or King of the Huns.† And after Phocas had murdered his master, such lamentable havoc there was among the soldiers, that when Heraclius came (not much above seven years after) to muster the army, there were only two soldiers left alive, of all those who bore arms when Phocas first usurped the empire. And though Heraclius was a prince of admirable courage and conduct, and had done what possibly could be done to restore the discipline of the army, and had had great success against the Persians, so as to drive them not only out of his dominions, but even out of their own; yet still the very vitals of the empire seemed to be mortally wounded; that there could no time have happened more fatal to the empire, nor more favourable to the enterprises of the Saracens, who seem to have been raised up on purpose by God to be a scourge to the Christian Church, for not living answerably to that most holy religion which they had received.

\* Theophylactus Simocatta, Histor. Maurician.

+ Theophanes in the life of Heraclius.

The character of nations like that of individuals is often so little known even to themselves, that till the moment of opportunity, it may be mistaken by the most attentive observer; but, not so was the character of the Arabs, the descendants of Ishmael, the *wild-ass-man*, whose hand was to be raised against every man, and every man's hand against him: who was to obtain property by the unerring shaft, and the well-wielded scymetar. His courage, his endurance, his rapidity, his local knowledge, were the source of his preeminence; determined to be independent, he achieved independence; intent on greatness, he became great. His posterity, with his blood and his prowess, inherited his maxims. Never did the Jewish monarchs accomplish their subjection: they bid defiance to all the power of the Great King; nor did the Roman Eagle wave his wings in triumph for conquest of which they were the subjects, and their deserts the scene.—But in their turn, and when their time was come, they wrested from the successors of Cæsar and Trajan their fairest provinces; and they seized the dominions of the many-titled representatives of Artaxerxes and Cambyses.

It is but natural then to desire acquaintance with the character of such a people. Our author has obtained ample materials for gratifying this curiosity; and while those who desire instruction peruse intently the narration he presents, they will meet with incidental descriptions of a race of men, in some degree new to our literature, and in a still greater degree justifying our closest examination. A few specimens may support this opinion.

Major Price has not added much to our previous acquaintance with the manners of the prophet, or those of his tribe, as claiming the superiority over others. His history begins as that of Mahomed is about to close. We therefore rather choose from later occurrences those traits which may best open to the reader, the manners, and the maxims of the primitive supporters of Islam.

The first instance we select would scarcely be thought a description of a chief of the weakest horde that is formed into a society. It is however no less than the Sovereign successor of the prophet, about to take possession of the famous and venerated City of Jerusalem, now on the

point of submitting to his generals. For this purpose the Khalif Omar left Medina, his capital, and advanced to Joppa, where he was met by his officers, Khaled and Yezid.

They found him, when they met, clad in his ordinary woollen garment, seated on a camel, with a scimitar suspended from one shoulder, and a bow on the other. According to some writers, he was leading his camel by the bridle, while his slave was mounted; and when they inquired why he chose to walk, while his attendant rode, he replied, that *the camel happened to be their common property, and that it was now the attendant's turn to ride.*\* But in order that his appearance might, as they said, in some degree, correspond with the majesty of the Khelaufut, he was prevailed upon to attire himself in a suit of white apparel, and to mount the horse which they had provided for his introduction among his newly conquered subjects. To all this, he quietly submitted: but before he had long endured the constraint of this novel equipment, he found himself so extremely embarrassed, that he conceived it folly to persevere; and therefore disengaging himself from such appendages; he betook himself, without further ceremony, to what he was better accustomed to, exclaiming against the absurdity of forsaking established habits and usages, for the mere gratification of an idle and ridiculous caprice. And in this guise he entered the camp before Jerusalem; his mode of life, in other respects, corresponding, no doubt, with the same patriarchal and primitive simplicity uniformly exhibited in the manners of the Arab chiefs of that, and every other age.

On another occasion, when at Medeinhah,

Such was the anxiety with which Omar looked for the issue of an arduous contest, in which his troops were engaged, that he proceeded for several leagues every day, alone and on foot, on the road towards Arabian Irâk; to collect from such travellers as he should fall in with, the intelligence which they had been able to learn with respect to the situation of the armies. It was on one of those days, while he was taking this his

\* According to other writers he rode on a red camel, carrying a couple of sacks; one of them filled with provisions of the kind called by the Arabs *Sawîk*; [i. e. barley, rice, or wheat, boiled or roasted in the husk] the other sack contained fruits. Before him, he carried a very great leather bottle, in which was his necessary supply of water; and behind him the wooden utensils of his travelling kitchen. Rev.

usual solitary walk, that he cast his eyes on a person on a camel, riding with extraordinary expedition towards Mediuh ; and calling to this person from afar, he had the satisfaction of hearing in reply, that the believers were triumphant, and their adversaries in the dust. He then accompanied the messenger, who had been despatched by Saud to announce his victory, and running by the side of his camel continued in the exultation of his heart, to importune him with inquiries as to the particulars of the action, until he entered the town ; when discovering the quality of his inquisitive fellow traveller, till now unknown to him, the messenger delivered to him the letters of Saud, which he immediately recited aloud to the assembled people, to their infinite gratification and joy.

Such was the rusticity of the Monarch, and with this the ignorance of his people completely corresponded. — Their total want of acquaintance with works of art, and skill, led them to contemplate whatever was curious or costly, as little other than magical : while their ignorance of the more valuable productions of nature, betrayed them into errors partaking of the ludicrous.

But, if it be true that they overvalued the riches, and overprized the glittering spoils that became their booty by right of conquest, it is no less true that this extravagant estimate of their worth, was the most likely thing possible to attract crowds of *conscientious* believers to the triumphant standards of the true faith. Who could decline the service of the prophet, when he poured out blessings so substantial on the zealous ?—Who would sit at home pining in ignominy and idleness, when the armies of his countrymen were loading themselves with pearls and gems, and costly array, the fruits of their fidelity and courage, “ and were ” putting in requisition “ not only the precious metals, but the still more precious persons of the sex,—to true Mussulmans the most invaluable of all invaluables !

When the Arabs took possession of Medæin, A. D. 636, says our author,

In the splendid metropolis of the Benni Sassa, when they surveyed the miracles of architecture and art, the gilded palaces, the strong and stately porticos, with that abundant display of viands, in the most exquisite variety and profusion which feasted their senses, and courted their observation on every side, it is perhaps easier to conceive than describe the mingled sensations of surprise,

admiration and delight, which filled the bosoms of Saud, and his yet rude and unpolished barbarians. In the vaulted palace of the just Naushirvaun, the Mahomedan general proceeded by a solemn thanksgiving of eight prostrations to express his gratitude to the most high, for those signal successes which had conducted the standard of the true faith to these magnificent abodes. Indeed, such must have been the astonishment which struck the senses of a people like the Arabs, then just emerging from simple barbarism, on the contemplation of the various wonders, which, like the effect of magic, rose before them in all directions, that the extravagant representations of the orientals on the subject, may perhaps be entitled to some indulgence. Neither should it excite our surprise, when they affirm, what is very possible, that the valuable articles of merchandize, the rich and beautiful pieces of manufacture, which fell into the hands of the conquerors on the occasion, were in such incalculable abundance, that the thirtieth part of their estimate was more than the imagination could embrace. Nor is it improbable that the circumstance once already noticed, prematurely perhaps, after the battle of Kaudiah, of several ass loads of *camphor*, being mistaken by the Arabian soldiery for *salt*, should have really occurred ; although that of their exchanging sheets of gold for sheets of silver of equal weight, may admit of some qualification.

But, that from which all other articles in this prodigious booty, seemed to recede in the comparison, was the superb and celebrated carpet of cloth of gold, of sixty cubits square, which they found in the treasury of the Khosrou, each separate compartment of which of ten cubits, most curiously wrought, in jewels of every species, and of the highest value ; the ruby, the emerald, the sapphire, the beryl, topaz and pearl, being arranged, with such inimitable and consummate skill, to form the representations of trees, fruits and flowers, of rivulets and fountains, so truly admirable, as to surpass all description and belief. To this superb and exquisite piece of workmanship, the most beautiful and expensive performance in mosaic that perhaps was ever exhibited, in which, blended with the thornless rose, every tree, plant, and flowering shrub, seemed to combine its foliage to fascinate the eye of the beholder with the most charming illusions, the Persian monarchs had given the name of the Bahuristaun, as if it were, the mansion of perennial spring ; and on this, with a magnificence, which the sovereigns of the east alone, perhaps, possessed the means of displaying, they were accustomed to entertain and regale the nobles of their court ; when, during the gloom of winter, they close to

retrace in the most brilliant imitation, the beauties of nature in her loveliest forms.

At any rate, it appeared of such transcendent value, that no one presumed to set an estimate upon it; and it was therefore super-added to the fifth of the spoil, which, as soon as it could be arranged and set apart by Amru the son of Mukrûn, to whom the task had been assigned, was as usual, by Saud conveyed to Medinah, loaded on nine hundred camels, in charge of Besheir the son of Hozzauthia. The residue of the booty was then divided into sixty thousand shares, in such a proportion, that twelve thousand dinars, fell to the lot of every horseman in the army; giving to each at the lowest computation, five thousand five hundred pounds; and if it be also true, that this army consisted of sixty thousand horse, the whole would amount altogether to the incredible sum of three hundred and thirty millions sterling.

This superb and magnificent carpet, which had unfolded delight and fascination to every eye, Omar caused to be cut up into small pieces; one of which, of the size only of the palm of a man's hand, falling to the share of Ally, was afterwards sold by that heroic chief, for the sum of twenty thousand dirhems, or according to others, for as many dinars.\*

Nevertheless, this volume affords abundant proof that these rude people could artfully render their very rudeness subservient to their purposes; they fascinated by terror the enfeebled minds of adversaries not so potent as rich; adversaries who abounded in luxuries, but not in that vigorous heroism necessary to protect their enjoyments against barbarians, intent on wresting from them those delights on which they prided themselves. Self-flattery and false confidence were their ruin. The contrast is at once amusing and instructive.

Meyauz the son of Jebbel was selected by the Arabs, to explain to the Christians, the terms on which they might purchase forbearance on the part of their invaders. In order to convey the more formidable impression of those whom he was deputed to represent, this person armed himself in a suit of mail of extraordinary dimensions; and throwing over it a vest of yellow silk, with a crimson turban on his head, he departed, thus equipped, on horseback, alone and unattended, for the encampment of the enemy. On reaching the place of conference, he dis-

mounted, and taking his horse by the bridle, directed his steps towards the Batarkas,\* or principal officers of the Greeks, whom he saw assembled for his reception: one of the attendants was ordered to take charge of his horse, a service which he thought proper to decline, dryly observing, that no one was better qualified to take care of his horse than himself. When he drew near to the assembly, his attention was attracted by the magnificence with which the persons who composed it were apparelled; and no less by the beauty of the couches and cushions on which they reclined, which were covered with the richest stuffs, of the most delicate variety of colours. An interpreter explained to him, that the assembly consisted of the most eminent men of the country, many of them members of the court of Heraclius, and that he was expected to take his seat among them. They now offered, once more, to take charge of his horse, but this he persisted in declining; at the same time expressing a repugnance to seat himself in the midst of a circle so brilliantly arrayed, as the affair in which he was employed, could be dispatched as well standing as sitting. It being however further explained to him, that there would be the most flagrant breach of decorum, if he proceeded to discuss the business of the conference in the way he proposed, he pretended on a sudden to recollect, that his prophet had, indeed, forbidden his followers to hold converse standing with any mortal, neither should he degrade himself by neglecting to observe the rule on the present occasion. But continuing to feel the same aversion towards seating himself on the gorgeous carpet, on which they had placed themselves, he lifted up the corner of it, and seated himself on the bare floor. The interpreter again proceeded to explain to him, that the assembly, already apprized of the rigid scruples on which he regulated his plan of life, were disposed to make him every concession on these points; and to treat him, at the same time, with every mark of respect in their power: yet, they could not forbear to recommend, that, for the present, he would consent to discard the rustic habits to which he had been accustomed in the camp of Abû Obaidah, where the posture which he seemed to prefer, was perhaps conformable to the general usage. To this, Meyauz replied, that as a slave of the most high, he should never allow himself to consider it any sort of degradation, to make use of that carpet which his hand had spread for all creatures.

In short, after refusing to subscribe to any of those compliments with which they attempted to flatter him; and insisting that,

\* Patriarchs.

\* The one would be equivalent to about £458 Gs. 8d. The other about £9,116 13s. 4d. The same sample is, however, rated by others, as low as 8,000 dirhems, or about £183 Gs. 8d.

so far from being what they chose to consider him, the noblest, he was the meanest of his countrymen, the business of the conference was at last entered upon; and they proceeded to demand from him the nature of those proposals, which he was authorized to communicate. Without much preface or ceremony, he announced, that they were in the first place summoned to embrace the tenets of the Korân; to believe in the divine mission of the prophet of Islâm; to observe his precepts with respect to prayer and fasting, and to abstain from the use of pork and wine, and other articles interdicted to the disciples of Mahomed. If they declined Islâm, and chose to abide in the errors of their ancestors, the payment of a stipulated tribute would secure to them that indulgence; but if they acceded to neither of these conditions, the sword must decide all differences between them.

The result of martial strife between these couched and cushioned warriors, and their ferocious invaders is easily anticipated: victory awaits the strongest arm, the toughest bow, the keenest sword; not the most delicate countenance or the most tastefully embellished apparel or furniture, or suit of arms for man or horse.

But if Meyazu son of Jebbel displayed his gross manners by refusing to sit in a respectable situation when desired, his fellow countryman, Moghairah, far exceeded him in grossness, by attempting to seat himself on a throne most clearly appertaining to another, and not provided for him.

On admission to the pavilion of Feyrouzan, perceiving him seated on a throne of gold, a tiara streaming with radiance adorning his brows, and a numerous conourse of his officers standing before him, the Mahomedan announced his presence by the abrupt and insolent declaration, that until they were masters of those proud bulwarks, which had hitherto opposed their valour, and of the throne and diadem which now shed such brilliance before him, his countrymen would never be induced to recede; and without further prelude bounding forwards, he seated himself on the throne by the side of the Persian Satrap. But the assembly preparing to chastise his presumption, he pleaded ignorance of their manners; and with equal effrontery cautioned them to forbear from molesting him, since nothing was more repugnant to the maxims of true royalty, than violence against the sacred person of an ambassador; and Feyrouzah also interposing his authority to prevent them, they were constrained to suppress their indignation.

With affectation of a different kind, yet marked with equal fanaticism, these claimants of dominion over the whole earth, succeeded in terrifying the Prince of Khoten; a country beyond the river of Balkh. They invaded his territories, and demanded his submission: he in return, desired to know what would satisfy them?—the deputation sent to answer his enquiries conducted themselves in a manner, perhaps, the best adapted to confound the intellects of the person they had to deal with, though certainly not to command the applause of rational minds or of a civilized nation.

Hobairah with his associates preceded accordingly into Khoten, and was shortly after his arrival summoned to the presence of the prince. At this moment they had just been enjoying the luxury of a warm bath: but it was determined that they should make their first appearance, habited as they then were, in white linen vests and mantles, with slippers on their feet. In this guise they were admitted to the palace, or pavilion of the prince of Khoten, by whom they were directed to seat themselves. After a reasonable interval they quitted the presence without having uttered a syllable to any one. When they had withdrawn, the prince demanded of his ministers what ideas the appearance of these men had impressed upon their minds; they observed, that like their language, their characters were yet a mystery to them. The next day they were summoned to another audience, and they now presented themselves in habits and turbans of silk, of the richest and most delicate texture; still preserving, however, the same unaccountable and obstinate silence, and were again dismissed in the same manner: the courtiers acknowledging to the prince that this their second appearance seemed to bespeak something more of humanity than the first. The third day, however, when sent for to repeat their visit, they equipped themselves in all the trappings of martial pride; and helmeted and mailed from head to foot, with scimitars to their sides, lances in hand, and bows slung to their shoulders, they presented themselves mounted on stately chargers at the entrance of the palace. The impressions received from their present appearance were extremely different from what had been formerly experienced. The prince beheld their approach even at a distance with terror and alarm, and directed that they should withdraw before they had been suffered to seat themselves, as they had been hitherto permitted to do. "To day," said the prince, addressing himself to his courtiers, "how do these strangers appear in your eyes?" "Hea-

ven is witness," answered they, "that in intrepid mien and equipment for battle, such men have never before attracted our notice."

The prince of Khoten now sent to desire that one of the most intelligent of their number, might attend his presence; and the choice falling of course on Hobairah, that chief proceeded accordingly to the palace.— "Thou hast witnessed," said the prince, addressing himself to Hobairah on his admission, "the magnitude of my dominion, and the uncontrollable extent of my royal authority; both thy associates and thyself are placed entirely at my discretion, and there is no human power that can interfere to screen you from my resentment. Attend to my words. I shall ask thee a few plain questions, to which, if thou answerest not with truth and sincerity, thou and thy associates shall surely die." "Say on," said Hobairah. "To what am I to ascribe," the prince proceeded to demand, "that diversity of appearance under which you exhibited your persons on the three occasions, on which you were summoned to my presence?" "On the first day," replied Hobairah, "we came before thee in the habits in which we are accustomed to visit our women and children. The second day we appeared as we present ourselves to our princes and other great men. And the third day we appeared before thee in the garb and equipment with which we march to combat our enemies."

We cannot more properly close this sketch of the character of the Arabs, and of their adversaries, than by appealing to their own testimony, and converting their own expressions and actions into evidence. The scene passes in the palace of Yezdegird, the Sovereign of Persia.

He proceeded to address the deputies at some length, telling them, that an all bounteous Providence, in selecting him to rule over widely extended nations, had brought within the circle of his authority, the proudest and most powerful princes of the earth; an authority, from which none had hitherto shewn a disposition to withdraw. This was reserved for the Arabs, whom, of all mankind, he esteemed the basest and most contemptible. After obtaining access to the favored regions of the Persian empire, partly on pretences of trade and travel, and partly impelled by the poverty and wretchedness of their native deserts; after tasting the difference between the delicious repasts and refined living, to which they were here introduced, and the odious lizards' flesh, and other disgusting and loathsome aliments, to which at home they had been accustomed; these barbarians, clad in the soft apparel of an im-

proved and polished people, returned to describe to their ferocious countrymen, the blessings and enjoyments of a more fortunate soil. That, with their savage appetites thus whetted to a pitch of insatiate rapacity, they now obtruded themselves in multitudes, sword in hand, to inculcate forsooth the doctrines of a new religion, under which insidious mask, to bring, in reality, the opulent possessions bestowed upon him by the supreme Dispenser of benefits, within the scope of their destroying ravages.

He was withheld, from treating them severely, by a consideration that they had been impelled to all their rash proceedings, by that state of wretchedness and want, which they were condemned to experience in their native land. And it was from a sentiment of compassion, arising from such consideration, that he was now induced to propose to them to withdraw from his dominions; pledging himself in such a case, to furnish them, with such an abundant supply of every article of which they stood in need, as would be amply sufficient to load themselves and all their cattle: to which, from mere spontaneous charity, he should moreover add, complete suits of apparel for all their chieftains. In short, he would engage, that not an individual amongst them should return to his country with a dry tongue. If, on the contrary, the spirit of rapacity, or misguided ambition, should mislead them to reject this fair and liberal proposal, the ministers of his vengeance should overtake them with such dreadful retribution, that not one of them should escape alive to relate the story.

When Yeadejird had brought his address to a conclusion, Moghairah who had undertaken to speak for his colleagues, began to reply, by acknowledging, with a solemn asseveration, the truth of what had been alleged with respect to the wretched and scanty resources, possessed by his countrymen, the Arabs, for the sustenance of life. That the devouring of lizards' flesh was indeed an extenuation of those extremities to which they were often reduced; because it not unfrequently happened, that they were driven to the cruel alternative, of burying their daughters alive, to rescue them from the horrors of famine. To subsist on the flesh of carrion, and on blood, under such circumstances, would, perhaps, be considered by no means extraordinary; any more than that the ties of consanguinity possessed such little influence on their minds, that the murder of their nearest relatives was with such men of little importance, when put in competition with the attainment of their property; and that the attainment of property by means so sanguinary, was with them not unusually its greatest recommendation. Such then, as his Persian majesty had most truly represented,

being the nature of their food, perhaps his countrymen could boast of not greater advantages in point of dress, which was, in general, made up of the skins of their sheep and camels; and when to this catalogue of miseries, was added the deplorable defect of intellect, which rendered them incapable of discriminating between the most obvious questions of right and wrong, or of truth and falsehood, there could be little dispute in placing them in the lowest rank of human beings. Yet to a people thus degraded, did it please Omnipotence, from a stock remotely illustrious, to send his prophet, charged with that sacred code of revelations, so justly entitled to their utmost respect and lasting veneration. By some, however, he was branded with the name of impostor; while, by others, he was zealously received as the apostle of truth: whence originated a tedious and sanguinary civil war between the parties, in which those whom a happier destiny had led to embrace the righteous cause of the prophet, were ultimately triumphant over its opponents. He then concluded, by declaring that their prophet had bequeathed to his followers a positive command, which, delivered as it was under divine inspiration, they were bound to obey, *to make war against all the enemies of his faith*, on the promise of *a mansion in everlasting bliss to such as perished in the cause*; and the treasures of the earth to those who survived. To avert the evils to which he was otherwise exposed, he, therefore, now solemnly invited Yezdejird to embrace the doctrines of that pure law; by which he would shield his subjects against all intrusion, and against every species of exaction; excepting a moderate contribution in proportion to their means, for the purposes of charity; and the ordinary aid of one tenth, as it is called, which they would be required to subscribe towards the expences of the state. If an auspicious Providence did not lead him to embrace this happier destiny, the next alternative submitted to his choice, was that of becoming tributary: but if he acceded to neither of these proposals, he must prepare for war.

The Persian monarch replied, that after such unparalleled audacity, from him they had nothing to expect but the dust of the earth. One of the attendants having, accordingly, brought in a basket of earth, the deputies were directed to take charge of it, and to cast it on the head of that person who held the most distinguished and honorable place in their nation.

This answer was faithfully reported by the Arab deputies to their chief, on their return home; and at the close of their story, the basket of earth was dis-

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charged as the Persian sovereign had directed.

Such were the people whose enthusiasm supported by the principle of dominion established in grace, led them to the most distant climes in search of conquest, sovereignty, and settlement. If they fell in combat, they were deemed happy in the merit of martyrdom for the true faith; and their friends who survived them, admitted not the shadow of a doubt to flit across their minds, as to the reality of that happiness, that paradisaical happiness, into which they immediately entered. The sensual gratifications of life were less than nothing in comparison with those which exhilarated the believing and obedient warrior in the bower of the prophet. He exchanged the feebleness of humanity for the inconceivable invigorations of the blessed: the vicissitudes of time and life, for the perpetuity of angelic felicity, for the eternity of deity itself. Thus certain of reward, — in conquest, if they overcame, — in celestial glory, if they fell, they held their own lives cheap, to indifference; and consequently they were masters of the lives of others. They seduced associates by offers the most attractive; they repaid their confidence by an earnest which included whatever could be desired by avarice in this world; and they drew on the world to come for whatever could satisfy a perverse imagination, or persuade a wayward and perverted fancy into acquiescence.

Much of their success, however, must be attributed to the abilities and prowess of the chiefs who commanded the swarms that fought under the shadow of the sacred banner. These were, undoubtedly, called into action by circumstances: but they availed themselves of those circumstances with no common dexterity; and to deny them this merit would be no less detraction, than to doubt the keenness of their falchions, or the vigour of those arms by which they were wielded. Intrepid, blood-thirsty, insensible, they were not men but enthusiasts; and strangely they mingled the external rites of devotion, professedly directed towards God, with a cruelty peculiarly their own, conciliated by neither age nor sex, nor moderated by sentiments of sympathy or compassion. They will pass under review in a continuation of the present article.

*Principles of Banks and Banking of Money, as Coin and Paper, with the Consequences of any excessive Issue on the National Currency.* By Sir James Stewart, Bart. 8vo. pp. 314. Price 9s. Davis, London.

If the Panoramic corps is not greatly deceived, events are approaching in which our country is at least as deeply interested as in any we have lately beheld. The confusion in which Europe and the world is now enthralled, is likely to affect particular as well as public interests with augmented intensity; by which we mean, not exclusively the speculative or adventurous among mankind. In the mean while, we presume to hope the best in behalf of Britain, *compared with other nations*; and we take advantage of one circumstance by which to justify that hope. During the discussion on the Bullion Report, we repeatedly felt it to be our duty, to call the attention of our readers to what was passing on the Continent, in the endeavours of sundry states to support their greatly dilapidated credit. Some of their efforts have met with a partial success; and now that their finances have assumed somewhat of an appearance of steadiness, the *price of gold* has experienced two declensions in London; and these declensions were preceded by a favourable variation in the Exchange. We call the attention of our friends to these circumstances, at this time, because we conceive, that so far as they go they justify our former opinions; and should they proceed as we wish, they will most strongly support them. We trust that our country has escaped an evil, the consequences of which would have been but too lasting; but it is not, therefore, invulnerable. The cloud gathering blackness around us, prevents all possibility of foresight; it is, however, highly credible that the islands of the United Kingdom may ere long present the only spot on which humanity and liberty may obtain shelter: the only spot on which "frighted peace may pant."

We did not design to introduce a notice of this edition of Sir James Stewart's book, because it is a reprint of sentiments published so long ago as 1761; and although it displays much original thought and force of argument, yet many of his

observations, are somewhat out of date, while others are hardly intelligible to those who have no previous acquaintance with the then state of public credit, as well as with the general question, and the services of public institutions of the nature of Banks, in supporting that credit. But we are induced to admit a few words on it, partly in anticipation of an article expected in explanation of the principles of French finance, maintained under the Emperor and King, which we deem completely *inefficient*, and *for this reason* acting as a powerful spring on the progress of politics; and partly, because Sir James has comprised a history of the famous Banking scheme of Law, in narrow limits, and we wish that singular plan with the inferences to which its operations give occasion, were better known than they are to the public: we also include a reference to the work of M. Montyon reviewed in our last, page 435, where the moral and lasting consequences of Law's Bank are traced with a masterly hand, though with an afflicted heart. Money too, is at all times a *good subject*: and the article in which its nature and powers are discussed, cannot fail of commanding attention. As the world is now constituted, "a man's own money in a man's own pocket" is as necessary as any thing he can carry about him; and while, if not money itself, yet the materials of which it is made are the subject of much speculation among the public, of considerable variation in value among dealers, of universal request with more than ordinary anxiety as well by nations as by individuals, the importance of money, justly called *ready money*, has lost nothing from what it has been, at any time.—"Money is a good soldier, sir, and will on." If the price of gold is falling, what occasions that fall?—is the amount of Bank notes diminished?—we suppose not. If Bank notes were formerly depreciated, are they not now rising in value? we leave this question to be answered by others. If they represented nothing but gold, they certainly are more valuable than before:—if they represented property also, and that property retains only its former value,—they cannot possibly have experienced an augmentation, while their principal is stationary. We hope once more to see guineas in circulation! a triumph to the real friends of their country!

We quote a few maxims from Sir James, which appear to be applicable to present circumstances.

When the expences of a war, or a wrong balance of trade, have carried off a great many heavy guineas, it is natural that bullion should rise.

A wrong balance of trade, or a demand for bullion abroad, becoming very great, may occasion a scarcity of the metals in the market, as well as a scarcity of the coin; consequently, an advanced price must be given for it in proportion to the greatness and height of the demand. In this case, both the specie and the bullion must be bought with paper. But I must observe, that the rise in the price of bullion proceeds from the demand for the metals, and the competition between merchants to procure them, and not because the paper given as the price is at all of inferior value to the specie .....

At home there is no invariable standard for money, as there is for every other kind of measure .....

Banking, in the age we live, is that branch of credit which best deserves the attention of a statesman. Upon the right establishment of banks, depends the prosperity of trade, and the equitable course of circulation. By them *solid property* may be melted down. By the means of banks, money may be constantly kept at a due proportion to alienation. If alienation increase, more property may be melted down. If it diminish, the quantity of money stagnating, will be absorbed by the banks, and part of the property formerly melted down in the securities granted to them, will be, as it were, consolidated anew. Banks must pay, as agents for the country, the balance of their trade with foreign nations. Banks keep the mints at work; and it is by their means, principally, that private, mercantile, and public credit are supported. I can point out the utility of banks in no way so striking, as to recall to mind the surprizing effects of Mr. Law's bank, established in France, at a time when there was neither money or credit in the kingdom. The superior genius of this man produced, in two years' time, the most surprizing effects imaginable; he revived industry; he established confidence; and shewed to the world, that while the landed property of a nation is in the hands of the inhabitants, and while the lower classes are willing to be industrious, money never can be wanting.....

At the death of Louis XIV, Sept. 1, 1715, his debts were 2,000 millions of livres: after being reduced to the lowest possible amount.

1709. A new coinage at 40 livres the marc of silver: by eleven successive changes from Sept. 1713, to Sept. 1715, the 40 livres were reduced to 20 livres.

1716, Jan. 2. The coinage restored to 40 livres: so that whoever brought 20 old louis-d'ors to the mint, received back 16 of them with a new stamp; and lost the other four.

— May 2. Mr. Law opened his scheme and his bank: he bought the old coin in his bank notes, at a price above the mint price; but under the *real value*: the difference was profit. Law's Company was called "the General Bank;" his note run thus:

"The bank promises to pay the bearer at sight ..... livres, in coin of the same weight and fineness with the coin of this day, value received at Paris."

By this clause the holder of the note was secured against whatever alterations in the coin might be enacted.

In a short time, most people preferred the notes to the coin; and accordingly they passed for 1 per cent. more than the coin itself.

This bank subsisted, and obtained great credit, until the 1st of January 1719: at which time the king reimbursed all the proprietors of the shares, and took the bank into his own hand, under the name of the Royal Bank.

Upon this revolution, the tenor of the note was changed. It ran thus: "The bank promises to pay to the bearer at sight ... livres, in silver coin, value received at Paris."

By this alteration, the money in the notes was made to keep pace with the money in the coin; and both were equally affected by every arbitrary variation upon it.

Mr. Law strenuously opposed this change in the bank notes. No wonder! it was diametrically opposite to all principles of credit. 1717, Sept. 6. Law's company of the West established.

1718, — 4. He undertakes the farm of tobacco.

— 22. The first creation of actions of the company of the West, to the number of 200,000, subscribed for in state billets, at the rate of 500 livres per action.

1719, Jan. 1. The bank taken from Law, and vested in the king. At this time the number of bank notes coined, amounted to 59 millions of livres.

— April 22. A new coinage of 51 millions of notes; in which the tenure of the note was changed, and the paper declared monnoie fixe.

— May. Law's company of the West incorporated with the company of the East Indies; after which it was called the *Company of the Indies*.

— June. Created 50,000 new actions of the incorporated company; sold for coin at 550 livres per action.

The mint made over to the company for 50 millions.

Coin of bank notes for 50 millions of livres.

Created 50,000 actions as above; sold for notes, at 1000 livres per action.

Coinced of bank notes for 240 millions.

The company obtains the general farms; promises a dividend upon every action of 200 livres; agrees to lend the king *sixteen hundred* millions at 3 per cent. and have transferred to them 48 millions *per annum* for the interest of that sum.

Sept. Coined of bank notes for 120 millions.

— 13. Created no less than 100,000 actions; price fixed at 5000 livres per action.

— 28. Created 100,000 more actions; price as the former, fixed at 5000 livres each.

October 2. Created 100,000 more actions, price as the former, fixed at 5000 livres each.

— 4. Coinced by the regent's private order, not delivered to the company, 24,000 more actions, which completed the number of 624,000 actions; beyond which, they never extended.

— 24. Coined of bank notes for 120 millions.

Dec. 29. Coined of bank notes for 120 millions.

1720, Jan. Coined of bank notes for 21 millions.

Feb. Coined of bank notes for 279 millions.

— 22. Incorporation of the Bank, with the Company of the Indies.

— 27. A prohibition by which no one was to have in his custody, more than 500 livres of coin.

March 5. The coin raised to 80 livres per marc.

— 11. The coin brought down to 65 livres per marc; and gold forbidden to be coined at the mint, or used in commerce.

— Coined of bank notes for 191,803,060 livres.

April. Coined of bank notes for 792,474,720 livres.

May 1. Coined of bank notes for 642,395,130 livres.

— 21. The denomination of the paper diminished by arrêt of council, which, in an instant put an end to all credit, and made the bubble burst.

At this period, had been coined of bank notes to the immense sum of

Livres 2,696,400,000  
Of which had been issued..... 2,235,083,590

Remained in the bank..... 461,316,410

It should appear that the ruinous consequences which ensued, were occasioned by the Regent's desire to diminish the nominal prices of commodities, which when purchased with this paper were excessively high; he preferred diminishing the value of the paper, to what would

have been tantamount, raising the value of the coin; which probably the nation would have borne without notice, being familiar with such variations. Had he done nothing, however, he would have done best of all; the nation continuing in peace, the relative values would have found their own level; and in time, he might have redeemed the debt on moderate terms.

Our readers will see in our OBSERVANDA EXTERNA an article from Vienna, on which this reasoning strongly bears. Whatever temporary rise of prices, or temporary distress through superabundance of paper, has been felt, or is still felt, in Austria, the prices of commodities when bought with coin recently issued, have experienced no sensible difference. The fact is extremely noticeable: and opens a view of consequences so satisfactory, that whatever gloomy inferences may be drawn from conjectures suggested in the beginning of this article, we are happy to close it by avowing our persuasion, that with a judicious management founded on *equanimity*, the British interests will, when troublesome times are over, be found nothing impaired by all their hazards; but like pure gold after having endured the test, as bright, as pure, as ponderous, as compact, as brilliant and as valuable as ever.

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*The Welsh Looking-Glass: or Thoughts on the State of Religion in North Wales.*  
By a Person who travelled through that Country at the close of the Year 1811. 8vo, pp. 48. Price 1s. 6d. L. B. Seeley, London, 1812.

FOR some time we have been wishing for intelligence from the Principality; and therefore received this little tract with pleasure. The author of it is altogether impartial: for he bestows a spirited discipline on all religious parties he meets with; on the establishment for being too much asleep, and on the sectaries for being too much awake. He is himself a churchman, and violent against the sin of schism; but then,—those who occasion that sin in others, find no more mercy from him than those who have fallen into it. Our readers may conceive an opinion of this performance, by the renewal of a feeling formerly painful enough:—when their awful schoolmaster with his velvet cap on his head, his *best* spectacles on his nose,

and his dreaded cane in full poise, called a row of his urchin scholars to *cross examination* — what trepidation ! — “ Dog’s ears ! Villainous dog’s ears ! — Hold out, Sir ! — there’s something to keep your hand warm this cold weather.” — “ Blots ! nothing but blots ! I cannot allow you to spoil your books at this rate : hold out, Sir ! ” — “ Play truant ! did you ? — why then, there’s that—and that—and that—to make you remember ! ”

We know not whether Mr. Jones, \* to whom we assign this production with little hesitation, be really a pedagogue ; but if he be, he has not remitted during his holiday excursion into “ the country that gave him birth,” the temper and *vivacity* which distinguish him at his desk. We avail ourselves of his intelligence ; without the askance glances which he surely must expect from the *so naughty schoolboys* ! who feel his stripes.

In taking a survey of the religious state of the country, (for I leave to others to describe the natural beauties of the land) I found that there were no less than five parties to be reviewed, to wit, the Established Church, and four different branches of Dissenters, which may be distinguished by the names of Independents, and Anabaptists, and the Calvinistic and Arminian Methodists. It does not fall within my plan to notice the Socinians, since they are not on Christian ground, having denied the faith, and rejected the very foundation on which the church of God is built.....It never fell to my lot before to hear so many sermons within the same compass of time ; a few possessing real excellence, but in some a great deal of noise and nonsense.....

It is impossible to view the religious dissensions, the diversity of opinions, and the distractions occasioned by contending parties, with which the country abounds, without painful reflection and concern .....

If the four branches of dissenters in Wales plead that they cannot return to the established church, why are they so quarrelsome amongst themselves ?

Truly it grieved me to see in some obscure villages no less than *four* contending meeting-houses, and the venerable old church deserted, where a careless indolent priest delivered his short dry lecture to the empty seats. Here lies the latent root of schism, in priestly negligence ! They who cause, as well as they that commit the sin, are together implicated in its guilt. And this sin is often grievously committed by those who make the loudest outcry against it.

\* Compare page 447.

Though I have not witnessed the solemn ceremony (of Ordination among the Methodists), nor received a full description of the proceedings, yet I conceive that it must be something in this way. A company of lay people (men or women, few or many, it makes not the smallest difference) having assembled together, the preachers come forward and appeal to the company, that they are proper persons to be the priests of the Lord, not only to preach the Gospel, but to officiate in all the sacerdotal functions. When the appeal is heard, some, (whether men or women I cannot say) declare that John, and Richard, and William, and several more, are qualified to be the ministers of religion ; and they are pronounced to be such without any demur. These men through the power of strong delusion, after a consecration of this kind, flattered by the choice and applause of their fellows, return home, I should conceive, with feelings of considerable self-complacency.

We should have liked this writer’s testimony much better if he had “ *witnessed* this solemn ceremony : ”—we need only ask what his opinion would be of a Methodist who published an account of an Episcopalian ordination, but had never beheld the ceremony ? Travellers must be allowed some privileges ; but not that of describing and censuring, what they did not see.

I confess, with grief, that there was an awful departure from gospel doctrines and holy practices amongst the clergy of the principality in former dark days, and that for a long period.—The lay teachers on the contrary were all action, they were every where, at it, night and day, instructing both children and parents ; praying, exhorting, and expounding the Scriptures. What they were short in quality, was made up in quantity. The commodity was often very poor ; but there was always plenty of it. In short, these illiterate and unskilful teachers, were doing the work which the priests neglected, and ought to have performed in a manner more becoming the dignity of Christ’s religion ; for which, in point of literature, they were far better qualified.....

The Clergy will tell you, that these enthusiastic Methodists have done immense mischief, and not one particle of good. This statement is far enough from being correct. Who in former days turned the attention of the country to spiritual religion, and moralized the land ? — The Methodists. Who taught the people to observe the Sabbath, to regard public ordinances, and to pray in their families ? — The Methodists. Who trained up their tens of thousands of children for ages back [No, surely : not for ages back : were there Methodists so long ago?] in the

principles of christianity?—The Methodists. Who have put down numberless heathenish customs, and brought profligates to observe the laws of their God?—The Calvinistic Methodists, whose doctrines are represented by many learned priests and prelates to be hostile to morals, and to common decency. The fairest way to try the merit of doctrines is by their fruits. What were the Clergy doing all this while?

I found that the livings in that country are, upon an average, nearly four hundred pounds per annum; many above seven hundred. In the enjoyment of such rich benefices, they sit down delighted with their happy lot, drink good old Port, and cry aloud,—“*Our most excellent Church!*”

The Methodist preachers, instead of being shy, and distant, and acting singly by themselves, frequently met together to consult, to deliberate, and to form their plans of action. They had their yearly, quarterly, and monthly meetings, where the whole concern of the connection since their last meeting was reviewed, examined, and improved by new regulations. By such frequent assembling of themselves together, and for such purposes, they not only became intimately acquainted with one another; but close friendship, and brotherly affections were promoted; fresh courage and increasing zeal were excited; and new energy and vigour were given to the whole, by seeing that they were a host of co-workers *together* in the best of causes.—What a striking contrast between these and the Clergy of the North, who are like solitary bushes of low growth, standing on the top of distant hills which never meet. In the South of Wales this ancient and most useful custom is happily restored; and a better sign of the times can hardly exist. It is not too much to expect there a speedy and extensive reformation, and to see our down-trodden church lift up her head once more with joy and triumph. God grant to my beloved countrymen this inestimable mercy!

These extracts are from various parts of the pamphlet: could its effect correspond to the author's wishes, we persuade ourselves it would prove a “word in season,” to those who need it.

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*Lectures on Scripture Miracles.* By W. B. Collyer, D.D. 8vo. pp. 635. Price 12s. Black and Co. London, 1812.

The subject of Miracles is one of the most momentous which come under the investigation of human powers. To check the exertion of those powers, and demand implicit faith to a story read in our hearing, is little other than offer-

ing a premium to unbelief. It partakes too much of the nature of conversion by constraint, to be acceptable to the judicious, to minds which can, as advised, readily assign a reason for the hope they entertain. The time has been, when the greater the miracle the more that believer recommended himself, whose faith received it:—*Credo quia impossibile est.* The present day is not distinguished for faith of that description. Happily no preacher now finds an auditory terrified by dread of damnation to credit his official affirmations, merely because they are official; and equally happily, no auditory finds a preacher who enforces his marvels, by demanding assistance from the secular arm, in support of Mother Church, and threatening those who hesitate in expressing their credulity, with the consequences of the *writ de Hæretico comburendo*.

Miracles were a testimony to those who saw them: and they yield in importance to that word of prophecy, the *sureness* of which is much more ascertainable in after-ages, by comparison with events, than the interposition of miracles, of which no abiding trace remained.

Being on this subject, we shall grant, however, that some miracles have left strong as well abiding traces behind them; they may even now be discerned in their effects: but, the difficulty returns:—though we behold the effects, the *evidence* of their miraculous origin, is not absolutely conclusive; not without ambiguity, or incapable of more references than one; although one only can be correct.

Deists have demanded miracles, the evidence of which shall be *perpetual*: but, this is an insidious demand. A miracle is a contravention of the order of nature: but, the continued effects of a miracle perpetuated as evidence of its reality, become, after a length of time, the very order of nature itself; and therefore, they lose that peculiar character, by which their origin might be distinguished from that of all other effects around them. We see such and such actions forming a series, and occurring in a fixed succession; our fathers saw the same before us; and their fathers saw the same before them. We call this the order of nature; and so it is, to us; but

if a contrary order were established *formerly*, and we see only the subsequent effects of the change, by what means shall we conceive of the existence, or be induced to credit the establishment of that former order? — or how determine what confidence is due to affirmations respecting the change, as to *how*, and *when*, it took place? To render this argument more sensible, we assert, for instance, the proposition, that the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and of the Great South Sea are remains (and therefore *proofs*) of the universal deluge. We propose, also, that the sands which now cover a great part of the center of Africa, are the sediments of the waters of the deluge draining slowly off from that Continent. But, admitting the truth of these propositions, by what evidence shall we establish them, and with them the inference of the reality of that catastrophe? — They are now fixed as any other phænomena appertaining to the globe: not the vicissitude of night and day, or of the seasons, is more firmly established: they are become useless, then, as standing memorials and evidences of that singular event, to which, by the proposition, they owe their existence. Their testimony is no longer heard, or if heard, it is no longer intelligible. — Were the story inscribed on rocks, as collateral testimony, who could interpret, who could authenticate, that inscription? Were it handed down to us in written memoirs — would those memoirs be exempt from suspicion, from all the customary objections, notwithstanding, as a little wit would repartee with a sneer, the existence of the Great South Sea, and the Zahara of Africa, with all the collateral arguments to which they might furnish support. The inference is, that *perpetual* testimonials of ancient miracles, superior to impeachment by ingenious opposition, is beyond the power of this earth and this heaven; not from any incompetence in earth or heaven, but because we are incapable of appreciating their testimony.

There is, moreover, within our knowledge, a fair and undeniable proof of miraculous interference, of which we have the history, and to which we can assign the date. — The opinions of all who have examined the localities unite in fixing on the same element, as the pro-

ducing cause. It is impossible to mistake that cause: — but are deists therefore reduced to credit the history to which appeal is made for the date, and the occasion assigned for it? They object, — “it might happen before, or after, *that date*: — it might take place without any of those appendages which superstitious invention or credulous tradition has affixed to it: — it might be no more than what occurs every day:” — and thus, when we appeal to the evidence of that “perpetual fire” which, still unquenched, avows the desolations it occasioned; are we any the nearer to obtaining the acquiescence of those gentlemen? It is true, we procure lumps of asphaltum from the shores of the Dead Sea, but how can we prove that *this* asphaltum bears any resemblance to the productions of the “slime pits,” mentioned by the unknown narrator? — *that* might be quite another sort of substance. — “And those ruins, said to be still occasionally seen, amid the waters of the Dead Sea, — if true, — they may be ruins of much later cities than those involved, says the story, in the overthrow you refer to. We doubt the whole: we doubt even the existence of the *soi-disant* patriarch Abraham, on whose veracity, or that of his descendants, rests all your evidence.” Of what avail, then, is, or can be, a perpetual testimony to a miraculous event, if notwithstanding the existence of that perpetual testimony, the occurrence it marks is liable to be so violently impugned?

Is it then because the history is recorded in the Bible, that the testimony of the Dead Sea, (now become the order of nature) ceases to be applicable or credible? Are the tribes of Arabs which deduce their descent from Ishmael, no authority for the existence of Ishmael's father? These claim no special interest in the Old Testament; let them, therefore, be heard; and let their testimony, as independent witnesses, have its proper — and only its proper weight.

It is not difficult to adduce existing monuments, not miraculous, in proof of ancient Bible events. The pyramids of Egypt, demonstrate at this day, the slavery of the people by which they were built. The last of them, witnesses also the unfinished state in which the enterprise was left by the workmen: it appears to have been suddenly abandoned

by those employed on it. What objection, then, arises against the testimony of *prophane history* which names the chiefs of the Hebrew people as builders of these mountainous works?—and this confirms the story of the residence of Israel in Egypt, *cum multis aliis*, though it will not assist us in determining by what miracles, or whether by any, that people, with their associates, was delivered from bondage to the king “ who knew not Joseph.”

But if the admission of the construction of the pyramids by Moses and Aaron does not include the acknowledgment of any miraculous agency manifested by those chiefs, introductory to the deliverance of their people;—yet it implies the *possibility* that some extraordinary interference might be necessary to induce the acquiescence of their task masters;—it clears the scene, as it were, for the exhibition of such powers; and it strengthens the incidents purely historical in S. S.; this is *so far*, favourable to those other incidents described as miraculous. The overthrow of the cities of the plain, certainly might take place, yet not include the deliverance of Lot; but the destruction of those cities undeniably gives scope to the deliverance of Lot; it proves the possibility of that transaction. The Universal Deluge might destroy the world;—but what objection lies here? either Noah was saved, or he was not: if he was not, whose descendants are all the people on the face of the earth?—if he was saved; what better means of safety than an ark, can be devised? The acknowledged existence of such testimonies to leading *historical facts*, is evidence so far as it goes, and so far as we can understand it, as to the probability of the miracles affirmed to have been wrought in conjunction with them; and evidence not the less valuable because it assists in enabling us to determine the sphere allotted to the miraculous action:—a circumstance but too often misunderstood.

The existence of Egypt, as a powerful state—the character of its Nile-watered land,—that of the deserts around it—that of Syria—of Lebanon,—of Damascus,—of the Great Sea, [the Mediterranean]—of the Euphrates,—and even of cities, of plains, of hills, of rocks, of particular kinds of soil, are *to us* so many vouchers for the truth of events, marked in the

Bible as having distinguished those places. But,—in their nature they are partial or incomplete vouchers; and they require much research before their real testimony can be duly estimated.

Directly opposite in character are those contraventions of nature, which are reported to have taken place to answer a temporary purpose. The most mutable element known to us is the air, the atmosphere around us. It may be clear this moment; hazy the next: extremely attenuated now; wonderfully dense presently. Of whatever changes this element has been the seat, it is vain to expect permanent testimony from itself: we *must* receive our information, if at all, from beholders: and to render their testimony availng we *must* understand the language in which they write, together with the style, the turn of phrase, the idiom of the people speaking that language, and of the particular writer whose works we are perusing.

No man accustomed to judge on style, will accept poetry, in the same literal and strict sense as prose. All know that metaphors and figures if reduced to plain terms are nonsense, and mostly falsities. The very pleasure they communicate to us depends on their distance from the current language of ordinary life. Whatever miraculous events, therefore, are recorded in the language of poetry, only, demand a caution, in our interpretation, not to say an abatement from the force of their terms, which is the very utmost remove from impugning Almighty power, as to what it *can* do; and the very course of wisdom, in directing our enquiries and our credence, as to what it *has* done. And be it always remembered, that if there be two ways of answering the same purpose, one demanding more violent exertions of power, than another—in proportion as we adhere to that demanding the greatest power, we impugn the wisdom that did not discern or adopt the readier and easier way. We adhere to power, which it shall be granted is infinite, at the expence of wisdom, which, most assuredly, is infinite, also; and, could there be any competition in infinites, is the superior attribute. In the course of nature, no power whatever is wasted by being superfluously employed: and miracles, if we are not mistaken, must follow the same principle, or

they would appear to be derived from an origin different, not to say *contrary*, from that which we contemplate in nature.

To deny miracles where they really existed, and to discover miracles where they did not exist, are extremes equally blameable. The question as to the reality of miracles must rest on proof: that proof is, to us, testimony; because it can be no other. But beside direct testimony, there are also many *assistant* testimonies obtainable by diligent enquiry — such is the benevolent care of a gracious Providence! — Very small indeed is that portion of doubt which need to hang over the more prominent instances of Divine interference recorded in Scripture: and the admitted certainty of these, has a favourable aspect on the truth of others marked as *miracles*, though not capable of equal proof in kind or degree: but events not marked as miracles by Scripture, whatever character later ages, or misinterpretation may annex to them, have little real importance, and less definitive effect, on the general question. It is, then, the contrariety of an event to our experience that induces as to bestow on it our attention: and it is to excite our attention that the event is produced: to restrict miraculous events to our experience, therefore, is to deprive them of their specific character and use; but, that many of them were performed by exertions of a power, the existence of which in other forms is satisfactory to our experience, may be safely admitted by the most sanguine in supporting the character of Scripture Miracles.

From this introduction our readers will infer that we consider the subject that has engaged Dr. Collyer's attention, as not only of extreme importance, but of peculiar difficulty. It requires little less than a knowledge of the whole range of nature—operations—powers—and causes, many of which are concealed from the wisest of men, and most of which are not even surmised by the generality of mankind. The very greatness of the subject, by engrossing the mind of a writer, indisposes him to a strict scrutiny of his conceptions, or an anxious weighing of his language: his intended meaning beguiles his actual expressions. To this we impute a glaring mis-statement in the commencement of these discourses.

The original meaning of the word *miracle* is—something *unusual*. In this sense it will apply to every thing unaccountable to the person by whom it is witnessed. Yet if this surprising effect may be traced to a natural cause—it is not a miracle, although it be astonishing to those unacquainted with the principles producing it. The inhabitant of the polar circles, who sees the sun revolve during *six entire months, without setting*—who beholds his splendour blazing across the lake at midnight—and who during *six successive months is not revisited by his beams*—if he were brought into England, where the sun rises and sets, morning and evening, would be astonished—and the circumstance might to him appear, at first, miraculous, because unaccountable: but when the principles upon which this circumstance is founded were explained, his surprise would cease; and it is manifest, that, in whatever point of view he regarded it while he remained ignorant of the cause, it was not in itself a miracle.

Now, we know of no part of the *terra firma* of Europe, or any spot that has an inhabitant, which does not see the sun rise and set at the equinoxes: — that which occurs at *two seasons of the year* cannot be deemed miraculous by any accustomed to it. It is true that in Lapland, at the summer solstice, the sun does not set for many days or even weeks together; as at the winter solstice he does not rise: but, that the approach of these extremes is gradual, is not only clear from the well known properties of a globe; but from the testimony of those who have witnessed it. Compare Panorama, Vol II. p. 1240, for the gradual increase of darkness: Vol. III. p. 133, for the gradual increase of light.

Had the Dr.'s leisure permitted him that close examination of another geographical subject, to which it is entitled, he would have been convinced by his own reflections, that in the northern hemisphere, short of the Arctic circle at midsummer, no man going south can behold the *body* of the sun in conjunction with an object he has left behind him; and least of all at *noon day*: certainly not in the latitude of Judea. It was therefore *naturally impossible*, that Joshua travelling from Gibeon in the north, to Bethoron in the south, could see the solar orb resting on Gibeon: this natural impossibility demonstrates the propriety of taking the word expressing *sun-resting* to import the *light* of the sun, [or sun-shine] not

the radiant orb itself. This consideration controls the interpretation of that story. If Dr. C. insists that the whole course of nature was counteracted on that occasion, while he is aware of a readier mode of accomplishing the purpose,—a mode completely free from such enormous difficulties, and accordant with the general operations of Providence, and a mode moreover to which his own good sense has obliged him to approach, in some degree,—certainly, he is free to appeal to the infinity of Almighty power; but the simple will remark that he sins against those principles which afford the strongest arguments for the identity and unity of the Divine Being, as deduced from his works.

Extremely reluctant, should we be to admit that on any occasion the Divine Being had given an antagonist a power to be exerted in opposition to another power which he himself employed for the conviction of those to whom it was addressed. We hesitate little in pronouncing such duplicity immoral; and we strongly affirm its incompatibility with that uniform, unbroken unity of design and simplicity of progress, which—if it be not inherent in the Divine nature—is certainly prevalent in the dispensations of the Great Sovereign of all, as beheld by the sons of men. In the case of Satan opposing Satan, the argument was thought by our Divine Master completely conclusive. Strongly, therefore, must we dissent from the Dr.'s opinion that the Egyptian magi performed real miracles—“*That they must have performed these miracles by the permission, and under the power of God.*”—In that case a contrariety—an opposition of effects, is imputable—where most certainly the Dr. did not mean to impute it—not to the instruments of this power, the men employed, but to the source whence this power was communicated to them. The fact is, the number of miracles performed in Egypt was *eleven*: of these only *three* were imitated by the Egyptians—and all these *three* referred to the *water* of the Nile: the first was the production of a *water* reptile: the second was the conversion of *water* into blood: the third was the multiplication of frogs, the offspring of *water*:—but the instant the seat of miracle was transferred from the water to the air, these learned gentry failed. Our readers

will draw their own inferences from this distinction: we had rather, much rather, for ourselves, conclude that the dexterity of these jugglers was foiled, by this change of matter to be acted by, or upon, than that Eternal Truth should so much as seem to give countenance to what he thought worthy of punishment, and on which he did inflict punishment, of the severest kind, eventually. These Egyptians were disciples of the same school, as Balaam, afterwards: that diviner was sought, as more potent than the Egyptians; and his acknowledgements are coincident with theirs.

We must do our author the justice to observe, that he keeps clear from the grossness of some who have thought that they could not too much magnify what they found in Scripture, that surpassed their understanding. The Dr. well observes that many miracles were produced by the intervention of instruments; that those instruments are mentioned; and that the result of their agency, or circumstances connected with them, impart a miraculous character to the event. This opinion removes many difficulties; and repels at once, the major part of objections started by the *ignorant*, which is by far the greater portion of the sceptical world.

Popular addresses admit a variety in their composition, which essentially distinguishes them from essays or treatises on subjects submitted to closet examination. These may consist entirely of pure reasoning and logical induction, as warranted by argument, while the mixed nature of a sermon, demands morals, and appeals to the heart and conscience. The object of direct investigation is the discovery of truth: that of religious instruction is by means of truth, to ameliorate the heart, and to amend the life. There is no small difficulty in stating and discussing matters of pure enquiry, in such terms and forms as may be intelligible and acceptable to a congregation, to the major part of which—by far the major part—the subject is entirely new. This has been felt by the preacher: and he has been obliged to conform in his language to popular *capacity*.

It was, also, not to be expected that he should introduce diagrams, figures, or models into the pulpit: thus was he deprived of much assistance which he might

have derived from maps, &c. A course of lectures with such accompaniments, corroborations, and demonstrations, would assume a very superior influence over the judgment and conviction of the hearers. Perhaps some bold adventurer may profit by this remark.

In the progress of his undertaking the Dr. drops many valuable hints; and the moral parts of these discourses demand our commendation. They are well adapted to the hearers, and the occasion; the subjects give opportunity to a novelty in the manner and the conduct of these addresses; and the Dr. has availed himself of it with considerable skill and management. Our readers, we trust, will be of the same opinion after perusing an extract which we submit to their judgment from the discourse on the miracle at Cana in Galilee.

Some important ends were answered by the appearance of our Lord at a nuptial solemnity. It had a tendency

1. To sanction the institution of marriage. Such an union, arises out of the necessity of human nature, and is essential to its happiness—it originated in the appointment of God—it received the sanction of his law—it has been honoured and exalted in the New Testament—and it is sealed alike by religion, nature, and reason. It is an institution which gives two parties a common interest, and thus cements an union closer than any worldly friendship, while it builds it upon a basis not to be shaken or destroyed. The sorrows of life are lightened by becoming divided; and its pleasures are multiplied by participation. It gives an impulse to a combination of talents, of zeal, of exertion—and modifies and tempers the asperities of human life. It gives to duty the irresistible force of affection, and the present recompence of enjoyment. Where it is sanctified by the influence of religion, solitary devotion becomes social; united prayers and praises ascend to the throne of mercy; and they are mutual helpers of each other's faith and holiness. This institution received the sanction of the presence of Jesus, as a seal to its obligations. This fact points out the only way in which we have a right to expect happiness and prosperity in the connection—to make God a party in the rite, and to invite Jesus as a guest, not merely in the nuptial rejoicings, but also in all the domestic arrangements, and through all the scenes of human life. It was reserved to the profligacy and immorality of these last days, to pour contempt upon an institution divinely appointed, and so repeatedly honoured under

every religious dispensation, and so highly distinguished. It is one of the effects of that scepticism, or rather let me call it infidelity, which strikes at all order, and aims to destroy the very existence of society, by trampling upon the laws of Christianity, and by renouncing its authority. The results of such principles have been too fatally developed, especially of late, in the higher classes of society, by the infringement of the rights of this wise and holy institution; by a violation of its duties; by outrage upon its feelings; by an invasion of its sanctity, and by a wanton destruction of its domestic happiness. Our public journals are stained and polluted with narratives but too frequent, of the dis-honour endured on the one side, and the indignity offered on the other, of the respective parties—and the sweet tranquillity of social order is abolished to make way for the indulgence of the most criminal passions. Families are divided and scattered; divorces succeed debauchery—children are early initiated into the mysteries of vicious refinement—and the morals of a generation to come are already tainted and debilitated, if not totally ruined. It is an increasing evil, and demands serious consideration. It arises from the diffusion of the pernicious principles of scepticism, and not from the pure code of revelation, which has imparted unsading glory to this institution. Out of modern philosophy (as it has dared to call itself) has risen this hardness of the human heart, this contempt of social feeling, this irregularity and impurity of conduct. "Have ye not read, that he which made them at the beginning, made them male and female; and said, 'for this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave unto his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh?' Wherefore they are no more twain, but one flesh. What, therefore, God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." Such was the command of Jesus; and he sanctioned his precepts by his presence at a marriage solemnity: that presence was vouchsafed,

2. To countenance innocent festivity. The wise man referred to a criminal, to say the least, an excessive indulgence, when he said "of laughter, it is madness; and of mirth, what doth it?" All the creatures of God are good, provided they are used lawfully, and in moderation. As the combinations of society are essential to its stability, social intercourse, wisely conducted, is conducive to intellectual improvement. May there not be hilarity without excess? enjoyment without levity? Is all society vicious? and must all accommodation to the feelings and circumstances of others be criminal? Shall we not rejoice with those who rejoice, as well as weep with those who weep? Do our religious

principles require us to be severe, gloomy, and reserved? or do they teach us to enjoy, as well as to obey? Is there not to every thing an appointed time? and may we not be permitted to unbend, without being stigmatized, insulted, and calumniated? I had almost said, that, for a public character, it is hazardous to set a foot in society. He is watched with an eye of prejudice, misrepresented with the malignity of slander, pursued with the cruelty of persecution: those who invite him to their tables, often do it to study his disposition; and woe to him if it be open, frank, cheerful, unreserved: he is perused to be translated into all languages, and his most innocent intentions are abused: if his failings can be elicited—they are magnified, multiplied, circulated—and while he conscientiously kept within the line of duty, and believed himself, by unaffected affability, recommending the cause of religion, by shewing its comforts, the stately hypocrite departs to publish him to the world, ready to receive every accusation against the brethren, as a stain and dishonour to the gospel. We have not been painting a fancy-piece, it is a sketch from real life; and Jesus himself makes a conspicuous figure in the group. Neither our Lord, nor his forerunner, could please these fastidious, censorious, religionists, as they called and thought themselves. The austereies of John offended them; and they said, "He hath a devil." But the condescending cheerfulness of Jesus rendered them frantic; "Behold," said they, "a glutinous man, and a wine-bibber; a friend of publicans and sinners." The spirit remains yet—but "Wisdom is just;—fied of all her children." When we see Jesus mingling with the company assembled on an occasion so full of joy, and contributing to the festivity of the day, by supplying its deficiencies; no sanction is given to intemperance and riot; but he countenances the enjoyment of those blessings which his bounty first bestowed.

The volume may safely be placed in the hands of youth and other enquirers. The number of lectures is fourteen. The subjects treated are—the nature and possibility of miracles—the design, probability, and necessity of miracles—the authority on which miracles rest in Scripture—the general character of the miracles affirmed in the Scriptures—passage of the Red Sea, &c.—standing still of the sun, at command of Joshua, retrogression of the shadow on the dial of Ahaz—miracles of Elijah—miracles recorded in Daniel—marriage at Cana—healing of diseases, by Jesus—resurrection of the ruler's daughter—the widow's son, and Lazarus—

Death of Christ, and resurrection—descent of Holy Spirit—apostolic miracles.

For this writer's volume of Discourses on Scripture Facts, vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 49, for his volume on Scripture Prophecies, vide Vol. X. p. 267.

*Democracy unveiled;* in a Letter to Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. M. P. by T. Adams, Esq. lately Resident in the United States. 8vo. pp. 521. Price 10s. 6d. Chapple, London, 1811.

POLITICAL questions have always two sides to them, each of which, usually, will bear an argument, and support discussion. National interest, or what assumes its features, beguiles the opinion of statesmen, and seldom are they disposed to follow the path of rectitude, when it leads, as they conceive, and as it sometimes evidently does, to the present detriment of their country. In such cases, recourse is had to negotiation, and a thousand pretexts are resorted to, to avoid confessing in terms "we are wrong." The discussion now pending between Britain and America, may warp very upright minds on both sides; minds not conscious to themselves of any untrue, or unworthy bias. It is natural, that our countrymen should refuse their sanction to the interference of America, in favour of our enemies, in matters of trade: while native Americans, whose affection for their European parent, is *very moderate*, should assume the principle, that where they find profit, there is also their calling.

But, on questions embracing the happiness of a nation, the manners, and enjoyments, the virtues, and vices of a people, there is greater hope of a general consent of opinions: the predominant principles by which all profess to be guided, are better understood, more correctly estimated, less liable to contradiction, or to suspicion, and their authority is acknowledged to be more binding.

For this reason, we shall not intermeddle in the political sentiments maintained in this volume; but, after saying, in plain terms, that the tenor of it is decidedly unfavourable to America, we shall rather adduce from it illustrations of the present moral and economical character of the people of the United States. If, indeed, we had the smallest hope that amidst

the conflict of contention, our voice could be heard in favour of amity, far should we be from shrinking from the sacred office of peace makers ; but, while the conduct of the negotiation is in other hands, we can but wish it a happy issue ; and refrain from anticipating a decision that is as yet *sub judice*.

We confess that we took up this volume with something of a feeling not altogether favourable to the author, as it has the air of intending to lower America in the eyes of Britons ; calculating, possibly, that ere this time, she would have been our enemy by proclamation. But to his avowed object, proposing the United States as a "warning to Britain," as France has lately been, there is no objection. It is the duty of nations, as of individuals, to avoid evils by which others suffer ; and no less to adopt whatever is laudable in others, friend or foe. This latter member of the proposition, occupies but little, if any space, in Mr. Adams's pages. We are sorry to confess, that private information does not enable us to vindicate America from the charge of pollution by the grossest vices : yet we know, that there is a highly respectable number of her citizens, who exert themselves to rescue her character from this imputation. We suppose that to obtain correct notions on this, the different states forming the Union, should be investigated separately.

Be that as it may, we shall employ our author's own words in describing certain interesting particulars. A great part of the volume being reprinted from American publications, it is in fact, American writers to whom we are attending ; for instance, Mr. Rush, a barrister (son of Dr. Rush), complains in strong terms of the enormously ruinous consequences of the law's delay : he describes the administration of the laws, as "almost hideous ; the scoff, and with reason, of every one :" —that, "not to speak the language of prejudice or heat—in very many instances the poor man dare not try an appeal to law with his richer neighbour."

"Perhaps the judges were indolent ; or unwilling to do business, and would not give him a hearing ? Not so ; out of the fifty-two weeks in the year, the court of common pleas for the city\* is more than forty weeks

\* Of Philadelphia, the population of which, is 100,000.

in constant session, from ten o'clock in the morning until night ; a measure of employment calculated to fatigue the minds and impair the constitutions of any set of men. The judges go through as much business as they can ; but where there are sometimes known to be more than one hundred causes set down for trial on one day, it would be strange if more than a twentieth part of them were reached."

Mr. Rush instances the famous case of Patrick Lyon, who obtained damages for false imprisonment, after six years' waiting : so many causes were set down on the list before his. Our author adds :

In districts in New England, where the population does not exceed 2,100 families, or 14,700 people, you will find an annual docket of 3,200 to 4,000 causes. The sums in dispute in these, will not average ten pounds sterling. The costs will average two pounds, if so little. Thus do the people of this unhappy country tear up one another ! !

Mr. A. insists that the manners of the Americans are become much worse than they were : he quotes the observations of elderly characters, who recollect the state of morals before the revolution ; adding,

What would Governor Hutchinson, or Governor Bernard, Governor Pownall, say, could they rise from their graves, and behold the mall in Boston filled, from one end to the other, with free negroes, and their E. O. tables ; horse races established ; and almost as great a number of gaming tables in that city, as in any other on the continent ?

The Massachusetts negroes he describes as having places of worship to themselves, ministers of their own colour, and schools, since 1786, when they were declared free. They have all the privileges of whites, except that of holding offices. They vote for members of the legislature and the municipal bodies : yet, with all these advantages, their population of 8,000, yields annually, 40 convicts : while the white population of 600,000, yields but 200.

As to female servants, the effects of the liberty and equality system have been much, nay infinitely more injurious. In the same proportion as the male gentry have made their master's houses scenes of plunder, the females have made them those of prostitution. Hence, from this society, order is fled. The most interesting point in which this object is to be viewed, is that of the mother of a family. Where we ought to behold her merely the mistress of an establishment, she is little else than a slave. Instead of her being regarded with attention, and treated with re-

spect, she is the object of the superciliousness and insolence of an individual in habit and in manner a "very slave," and in the worst way, to vice and licentiousness.

Let us advance a step higher in rank : what has been the education of this mistress of a family ? Was it such as may enable her to support her proper station, with dignified mildness ?

Education in the United States, especially in the great towns, is far from good. Dressing and dancing are the principal objects to which attention is paid. The latter, in particular, is an accomplishment of the most important class. It gives rise to an excessive degree of vanity, as dress is so much connected with the amusement. These habits produce a series of dissipation that is very injurious to domestic order. This is carried on in great towns to a most intolerable excess. Balls and card parties, plays and routs, occupy the attention of the inhabitants of the "first," as well as the "second" circle of these towns, from the commencement to the end of the winter. The entertainments, so far from being such as the description of some of our travellers would induce us to expect from the inhabitants of the United States, and in which they exhibit as much ignorance as prejudice, are elegant and expensive in the extreme. Indeed, it is the great error in American customs that they are so luxurious. The influence of women in society is great, and this luxury in America is perhaps in a measure owing to their fondness of public entertainments. The men in America rather prefer their West-India nectar than attending these shews ; and it would perhaps be well if the female branches of the family were more occupied in their domestic avocations. Of all dangers to the young female, dangers of which every good mother ought to be cautioned, there is none so great, none whose influence is so seductive and destructive as the "mazy dance." Whenever combined with great luxury, it has proved a great corrupter of the human heart.

We purposely refrain from touching on the political management and tricks of parties, and of the government ; we care little, whether the voters in *annual elections* are influenced by intrigue ; whether the electors of sheriffs and bailiffs prefer such as will not issue process against their partizans ; whether the government during elections suppresses opposition papers, by *omission at the post office* ; or whether, on other occasions, they print and publish extra-official communications with the rapidity of lightning ; but, the

following official representation of the miseries of the population, composed by the grand jury of New York, while it does honour to their sense of duty, speaks too plainly to be mistaken, the degraded state of public morals and public feelings.

We extract merely the more prominent topics.

The Grand Jury find that upon average there are between eighty and ninety persons committed to the city prison every two months ; and there are usually, within the same time, at least double the number of persons bound by recognizance to appear at the General Sessions of the peace, which has six stated sessions in the year.

There are nearly two hundred out-door cases handed from the Police Office to every Grand Jury : it seldom happens that there are more than twenty to thirty of these cases tried. The consequence of this state of things is, that a very great portion of the worst offenders escape with impunity. It is not too much to say, that the chances are two to one in favour of an accused, who can find security for his appearance, that his case is never properly examined, and of course that he is never called to an account for his crime.

It is another evil of great magnitude, that so many persons are obliged to attend court from day to day for weeks together, waiting for the trials of the cases in which they are concerned, as parties or witnesses. There will be found every day during a session from two to three hundred persons attending, and these generally of a class who live by their daily labour. It is easy to calculate the loss that the community suffers by the idleness of so many hands : whole families are often brought up and compelled to attend from week to week upon some matter, which when it has been investigated by the Grand Jury, and both sides have been heard by the court and petty jury, turns out to be no more than an insignificant brawl between two women or two children.

There is an evil in the community, which it is much easier to point out than it is to suggest a remedy for. The Grand Jury mean to advert to the prevalence of places of prostitution, commonly called disorderly houses. The courts have not been remiss in their attempts to suppress these nurseries of vice. But indictments, prosecutions, fines, and imprisonments have hitherto been found totally ineffectual. The dread of these punishments seems to have little other effect than to put the unhappy victims, who keep or resort to such places, in the power of a set of beings who extort money from the culpable for withholding complaints.

The Grand Jury have had information,

and believe, it is no uncommon practice for certain persons to have under contribution bawds and prostitutes, from whom they exact a daily portion of their wages of sin, under the threat, which is often executed, that when they cease to pay, a complaint will be entered. Another means of oppressing a certain class of unhappy mortals, is by a combination between bawds and officers of justice' courts. One of these housekeepers, by some means, makes a female, whom she would retain in her power, her debtor for a few shillings. For this debt, a judgment is obtained, and an execution is put into the hand of the officer. This, by an understanding with his employer, he holds to terrify their victim so long as she is obedient to their will, and makes the requisite distribution of her receipts; but the moment she fails in this, she is hurried, friendless, penniless, and naked, to shiver, perhaps in the severity of winter, *within the comfortless walls of a prison, where our UNCHARITABLE LAWS PROVIDE NEITHER FUEL, FOOD, OR COVERING.*

By order of the Grand Jury,

JOHN BOGERT, Foreman.  
New-York, Oct. 18, 1810.\*

We have been assured that prostitution in America, begins at an age too early to be credited in Britain; and that a certain profligate peer, when on his travels in that country, ascertained its existence in no less than sixteen cases in the same school for educating females. Nevertheless, we withheld our confidence from that information: and to the last particular in this representation we should certainly refuse credit on less authority than this so solemn an instrument. The unprovided state of the prisons is accounted for, as Mr. A. acquaints us, by the remark that before the revolution, scarcely were the jails ever occupied; no compassion then was necessary: what an unhappy alteration!—and from what causes!—

If this statement be true, wherein consists the superiority of the morals of the *New Continent* over those of the old? What becomes of the influence of religion, &c. &c.?

Our readers will easily infer, that Mr. A. traces these evils, with a thousand others to government by democracy. He

\* In this city, the population of which is not more than 100,000 souls, there are 3,700 public houses. In Albany, the population of which is only 7,500, the number amounts to 625. Happy seat of reform! Sublime pattern of legislation!!—There are but 6,000 in London!!!—Vide Pan. Vol. XI. p. 547.

thinks the causes of them are inherent in that form of government; and he warns all Britons who countenance democratic principles, that these severe and undeniably calamities demonstrate the incalculable injury sustained by the British colonies from their change of government.

The following anecdotes of a famous champion of mobocracy and atheism, deserve attention, especially at the present moment, when we reflect on what has lately passed in a public court of justice; and know what is expected from the pen of a professed infidel, in relation to the same distinguished personage.

As to Thomas Paine, the manner in which disease and intemperance dragged him by slow but sure steps into the grave, and the obloquy with which his remains were treated on their passage thither, are too striking not to afford a useful lesson to the infidel and revolutionist.

He had indulged himself at Paris in drinking ardent spirits, which had destroyed his constitution. On his return to the United States, he was regarded as a sort of fiend. His abusive letter to General Washington, made the Americans his political enemies. His "Age of Reason" rendered him his enemies on the score of religion. Thus was the torrent of public hatred and terror so strong, that, to avoid it, he was obliged to conceal himself in the wilderness of a great city. He chose New York, and even there he was compelled to remove from quarter to quarter; for as soon as the knowledge of his being a neighbour became general, a proportionate degree of terror was excited.

Within the last twelve months of his life, he was induced, from some reasons with which the world is unacquainted, to suffer any gentleman to call on him. The excuse was, to purchase of him a blasphemous pamphlet, which was also to be obtained in any bookseller's shop, and Mr. Paine was always willing to see the most utter stranger. This circumstance may, perhaps, be ascribed to his being so completely deserted by those who formerly had almost deify'd him. For he scarcely had a friend; and his principal, if not his only correspondent, was Mr. Jefferson.

The writer of these pages, and three other gentlemen, were some of those who, induced by curiosity to see a man that had raised such a storm in the political world, went to visit him. They found him sitting behind a table, which was necessary to his support, as he had received a paralytic stroke. He was endeavouring to shave himself. After the usual compliments, the visitors

drew their chairs and sat down. The usual inquiries were made by Mr. Paine, about the news, &c. In the course of the conversation, in which every thing of local politics, or religion were avoided, one of the gentlemen asked him—why he did not get a barber to shave him? He replied, that he could not get one to come from the town: although it was scarcely more than a mile and a half. It may seem strange to mention this circumstance; but it is done in order to illustrate the regard in which he was held by the mass of the people. It could not be for want of money, as he died worth seven or eight thousand pounds.

His appearance was that of superior mind. He had been a tall man, and, as far as the writer could judge, well made. His blue eye was full, lucid, and indicated his true character. His conversation was calm and gentleman-like, except when religion or party politics were mentioned. In this case he became irascible, and the deformity of his face, rendered so by intemperance, was then disgusting. His intellect did not appear impaired. He died as he lived, a professed deist, and refused the conversation of any clergyman, regardless of denomination. His end was thus rendered perfectly miserable; and, to the people around him, horrid. He professed a regard for the quakers, alleging that their sentiments were nearly similar to his own; and, as a proof of it, asked as a favour for his remains to be deposited in their burial ground. This, however, was denied him, and his survivors were obliged to bury them in his own farm. Let the revolutionist reflect on the end of this man, and be instructed!

*A Discourse delivered in the Parish Church of Elstree, Herts, on the Fast Day, Feb. 5, 1812. By Rev. W. Hawtayne, Rector. Pp. 32, price 2s.: Stockdale, London.*

THE worthy writer appeals both in his discourse, and in notes afterwards added to it, to the numerous instances of nations whose decay begun in the dissoluteness of their morals, and was completed in the overwhelming punishments, brought on them by such transgression. He urges, therefore, his hearers, in conformity to the language of his text—"if iniquity be in their hands, to put it far away; and not to let wickedness dwell in their tabernacles." Nothing purifies the manners more than humility of heart: and on national occasions the duty of urging that humility strongly on the hearers

is enforced by public as well as private considerations. When the nation suffers, as under the effects of war, individuals suffer also: distress penetrates into the recesses of families, and into the still more secret recesses of the heart. Submission, reverence, acquiescence, and reformation, become proper themes of advice: and beneficial exercises. Let none however think by such duties to merit favour from Heaven: let none presume to bargain with the Deity for his mercy; — hope is perfectly consistent with waiting; and expectation with patience. We know not to what degree the purposes of divine providence are, as yet, answered by the severity of his dispensation; but this we know, that *duty is our's, events are God's.*

*National Calamities averted. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, on the Fast Day, Feb. 12, by Rev. C. Pryce, M.A. pp. 23. Rivington, London.*

MR. PRYCE'S text is Isaiah ix, 21. *For all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still.* Undoubtedly, the continuance of war during so many years, with the extreme obscurity in which any probable termination of it is involved, forms a subject of great anxiety to every thinking mind. No small part of the generation which saw the conflict begin has passed away, and left their successors to await the issue. The calamity has spread from nation to nation: and those few communities which have not been the seats of war, have, nevertheless, experienced prolonged sufferings, though less intense, for the moment, than those of others. We hope, with the reverend preacher, that there are proofs of the operation of Christian virtues among us; and that the Being whose darling attribute is mercy, will continue our protector. But in the mean while, it becomes us to walk humbly; to lay to heart the evils which disgrace and distress our land, and to endeavour their removal by personal reformation, and by promoting to the utmost reformation in others; then "if we continue steadfast in the paths of duty, through the might of God," as says our pious divine, "we need not be daunted."

*Cl. Claudiani in Rufinum*, Libro Duo.  
*La Chute de Rufin*, Poème en deux Chants,  
 traduit du Latin de Claudio ; avec des  
 Notes historiques, géographiques, mytho-  
 logiques, et grammaticales. Par le Marquis  
 de Sy. Pp. 124. Price 10s. 6d. Londres,  
 Dulau et Co., 1811.

THE least that can be said of this poem is, that it confirms the observation of Solomon, "there is nothing new under the Sun." Being founded on history, we learn from it that traitors and desperadoes were anciently the scourge of the people ; as they are now :—that ambition was bloody then, as it is now ; but, that in the issue it was punished for its excesses, and the indignities with which it had treated others were returned in vengeance on itself. This work of Claudio is meritorious and beautiful as a poem : it is at once vigorous and harmonious : but the present translation has a marked reference to modern events ; and we presume that his majesty the emperor and king, (the legitimate successor of Robespierre) was frequently in the recollection of the author, while executing his version. The subject of the poem is this : Rufinus, a lawyer, obtained such despotic sway over the court of the Greek emperor, at Constantinople, that torrents of blood were shed by his means, under the perversion of law. Stilico the general of the forces opposed him, and approached the royal city then surrounded by armies of barbarians, with intent to relieve the fascinated emperor Arcadius. He is forbid to attack them, by an order from his sovereign. He quits his army. Rufinus, with the emperor, visiting these troops ; the traitor is surrounded and slain. The poet follows his ghost to the infernal world, where extraordinary punishments are devised for his crimes. Such is the subject of the poem : with what success the Marquis has executed his version, our readers will readily infer from a specimen.

Jurata Deorum  
 Majestas teritur : nusquam reverentia mensæ,  
 Non conjux, non ipse simul, non pignora casa  
 Sufficiunt odii : non extinxisse propinquos,  
 Non notos egisse sat est : excindere cives  
 Funditus, et nomen gentis delere laborat.  
 Nec celeri mitti letho : crudelibus ante  
 Supplicis fruiatur. Cruciatus, vincula, tenebras,

VOL. XI. [Lit. Pan. April 1812.]

Dilato mucrone, parat. Proh sævior ense  
 Parcendi rabies, concessaque vita dolori !  
 Mors adœone parum ? Causis fallacibus instat:  
 Arguit attonitos se judice.....

Il outrage le ciel témoin de ses parjures :  
 Ses festins sont le temps des sinistres mesures,  
 C'est de là que, de sang il teint les échafauds,  
 De là, qu'il a lassé la hache des bourreaux ;  
 Et le sang de l'épouse, et du fils, et du père,  
 Ne saurait assouvir sa haine meurtrière.  
 Condamner à l'exil, envoyer au trépas  
 Tant d'amis, de parens, ne lui suffisent pas ;  
 De ses concitoyens sa rage sanguinaire  
 Voudrait exterminer la race toute entière.  
 Encor sa cruauté, par un art infernal,  
 Au moment de frapper—suspend le coup fatal :  
 Il lui faut des cachots, des chaînes, des supplices ;  
 Prompte, à ses yeux, la mort aurait trop de délices ;  
 Ami de la torture il craint de l'abréger.  
 Est-ce donc que la mort est un mal si léger ?  
 Il est tout-à-la fois accusateur et juge,  
 Pour la faible innocence il n'est point de refuge ;  
 Il craint que, trouvant grâce aux yeux du Souve-  
 rain,  
 Un seul mortel n'échappe à son glaive inhumain.

Talibus acclamant dictis infame nocentum  
 Concilium, qui perpetuis crevere rapinis,  
 Et quos una facit Rufino causa sodales,  
 Illicitum duxisse nihil. Delicta fuere  
 Nexus amicitiae. Jam jam connubia lati  
 Despondent aliena sibi, frustraque vicissim  
 Promittunt quas quisque petat, quas devoret urbes.

Cœperat humanos alto sopire labores  
 Nox gremio, pigrasque Sopor diffuderat alas.  
 Ille diu curis animum stimulantibus sèrum  
 Labiter in somnos. Vix tota corde quierat,  
 Ecce videt diras alludere protinus umbras,  
 Quas deduc ipse neci : quarum, quæ clarior, una  
 Visa loqui : " proh surge toro ! quid plurima volvis  
 Anxius ? Hæc requiem rebus finemque labori  
 Allatura dies. Omni jam plebe redibus  
 Altior, et lati manibus portabere vulgi."

Has canit ambages : occulto fallitur ille  
 Omne, nec capitis sentit præsagia fixi.

C'était l'heure où la nuit, répandant ses pavots,  
 Des mortels fatigués suspendait les travaux ;  
 Rufin, que les remords tyannisent sans cesse,  
 Cède enfin sa paupière au sommeil qui l'opresse,  
 Des maux, pour un moment, il y puise l'oubli ;  
 Mais à peine en ses bras il est enseveli,  
 Qu'il voit autour de lui les ombres des victimes  
 Dont sa rage a peuplé les ténébreux abîmes.  
 Une d'elles plus haute, avance avec fierté,  
 Et d'un pas solennel se place à son côté.  
 Cet accent sépulcral est sorti de sa bouche :

" Tu dors, Rufin, tu dors ! va ! quitte cette  
 couche."

Y

Ce jour enfin doit mettre un terme à tes douleurs ;  
D'un Peuple ytre de joie et tends-tu les clamouris ?  
En triomphé porté, dominant sur les têtes,  
Leurs mains à l'exalter sont déjà toutes prêtes ! ”  
Elle dit, et se tait. Le malheureux, dégo,  
Attache un sens contraire à l'Oracle ambigu ;  
Et ne reconnaît point, dans l'erreur qui l'engage,  
De son prochain trépas l'équivoque présage.

This is surely much inferior to the forcible manner in which the same conception is treated by Shakespeare. “ Let me lie heavy on thy soul to-morrow ! ” has a reverberation more striking, more gloomy, more fatal, and much more horrible, as addressed to bloody Richard.

The Marquis has with great justice pointed out the noble attitude of England. We here again give his own words in conjunction with those of Claudio.

Au milieu de sceptres brisés, de provinces inondées de hordes séroées, de royaumes envahis par des supercheries infernales, enfin de la désolation presque universelle, qui ne reconnaîtra la fière Albion, debout parmi les ruines, et,

Seule osant opposer son front à la tempête, lorsque Claudio, en parlant de Stilicon, dit, liv. I. vers 259.

At non magnanimi virtus Stilichonis eodem  
Fracta metu ; medio solus sed turbine rerum  
Contrà lethiferos ricus, contraque rapacem  
Movit tela feram.

Cependant, au milieu de ce commun effroi Stilicon restait seul toujours maître de soi,  
Au milieu des éclats qui menacent sa tête,  
Seul il ose opposer son front à la tempête.

Le rapacem feram n'offre-t-il pas tout de suite à l'esprit ce lion féroce dont Albion seule arrête aujourd'hui si heureusement les progrès ? — Qui ne la reconnaîtra surtout dans ce qui suit immédiatement, et dont je transcris tout le passage, tant il est frappant. On y voit le refuge accordé si généreusement à tous les émigrés des nations qui souffrent, le tyran arrêté dans ses ravages par un obstacle invincible, et jusqu'à l'évacuation récente du Portugal.

Hic cunctis optata quies ; hic sola pericli  
Turris erat, clypeusque trucem porrectus in hos-  
tem ;  
Hic profugis sedes, adversaque signa furor ! ...  
..... Hucusque minatus  
Haerebat : retroque fugi cedelat inerti.  
Haud secūs hyberno tumidis cum vortice torrens  
Saxa rotat, volvitque nemus, pontesque revellit,  
Frangitur obiectu scopuli ; quarensque meatum  
Spumat, et illisā montem circumtonat unda,

Quā dignum te laude feram, qui penè ruenti  
Lapsuroque tuos humeros objeccis orbi ?  
Te nobis trepidas ceu sidus dulce canere  
Ostendere Dei, geminis quæ lassa procellis  
Tuncitut, et vice trahitur jam cœca magistro.  
Elle offre aux malheureux que la terreur exile,  
De ses champs fortunés l'inviolable asile.  
..... Elle est du monde entier  
La ressource, l'appui, l'espérance, le bouclier.  
C'est là que du tyran (qu'à son tour ou menace)  
Expirent les furieux et se brise l'audace.

Tel du sommet des monts account avec fracas  
Un torrent qu'a grossi la fonte des frimis,  
Il enlève les ponts, roule des blocs de marbres,  
Entraîne les moissons, déracine les arbres :  
Mais a-t-il rencontré, dans son cours furieux,  
L'invincible rempart d'un rocher sourcilleux,  
Il grande, tonne, écume, et, cherchant un passage,  
Consume en vains efforts son impuissante rage.

Comment ma faible voix pourra-t-elle jamais  
Célébrer dignement ta gloire et tes biensfaits,  
Valeureux Stilicon, dont la main immortelle  
Dans sa chute retient l'univers qui chancelle !  
Tu fus pour nous ce qu'est aux pâles matelots  
Un astre bienfaisant, lorsqu, battus des flots,  
Sans pilote, sans masts, tout, d'un prochain nau-

frage,  
A leurs yeux éperdus offre l'affreuse image.

The noble author has dedicated his work to the Marquis Wellesley : in his *Epitre dedicatoire*, he thus feelingly alludes to France and to his own situation : Des lieux qui m'ont vu naître exilé pour jamais, Le nom de cette terre, autrefois si chérie, Ne vient plus retracer à mon âme flétrie

Que le souvenir des sortilégijs :

Est-il donc vrai qu'il faut que je l'oublie ?  
Ne reverrai-je plus (sous les lois d'un Bourbon),  
Ni mes antiques tours ni cet heureux vallon  
Où s'écoula le printemps de ma vie !

His notes are miscellaneous ; but mostly critical ; they prove that the translator has also consulted history for the elucidation of his subject. An anecdote is worth translating. After the death of Rufinus the soldiers cut off his hands and carried them about the streets of Constantinople, soliciting money to be given “ *to the insatiable*. ” Zozimus relates this story ; and possibly he witnessed the fact. St. Jerom also in one of his epistles says, the head of Rufinus was carried on a pike, about Constantinople, and that his hand, cut off from his person, in punishment for his insatiable avarice, begged alms from door to door : *Ostiatum stipem mendicavit.*

*Petticoat Loose*: a Fragmentary "Tale of the Castle." Embellished with Plates. 4to. Pp. 135. Price 10s. 6d. Stockdale, Pall Mall, London: 1812.

THE author in his preface, thus relates "the fortunate circumstance" to which his reader is indebted for this poem.

On a wet evening, some time since—when no theatre was open,—no walk practicable,—and no comet to be seen; a book was my only resource; and I sent to my nearest neighbour to borrow one.—It came folded in the *Free-man's Journal* of the sixth of last March:—Against the horrors of a gloomy afternoon, even an *old newspaper* is by no means an insignificant auxiliary:—to this valuable envelope, therefore, I devoted the earliest studies of the evening, and toiling through all the advertisements, was at last rewarded by the following delicious article, which the reader will at once perceive to have been the foundation of my inestimable work—

DUBLIN CASTLE.—THE ADVENTURE OF THE UNDER PETTICOAT AT THE CASTLE DRAWING ROOM.

*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

All the fashionable world has been amused with the singular disaster that befel a lady on Thursday night last, at the *Viceroyal Palace*, by the loss of her UNDER - PETTICOAT, which, from the pressure of the crowd, unfortunately slipped down through the capacious encumbrance of her hoop, and was soon trampled on the floor—though likely to become as renowned as Penelope's web; for the lady, to whom it belonged, lost, by night, the comfort, and protection, that was her security by day.

One of the young pages (who are always peeping and bustling on such occasions) first made the discovery.—The trophy was soon displayed in order to find out the fair owner; which, however, still remains a secret, except to the person immediately concerned:—But, like the shield of Achilles, the LITTLE PETTICOAT soon became the subject of admiration and contention.

At the first impression, the Master of the Ceremonies claimed the prize, as his official perquisite, alledging it was dropt in the *Presence Chamber*; and being fond of every thing that belongs to the fair sex, very courteously declared, he would embrace it as a *Gage d'Amour*; that it would make a very good bosom friend, and that he would wear it next his heart, until it was claimed by the right owner.

But the Chamberlain insisted the drawing-room was his *Champ d'or*, and every windfall,

on such occasions, his exclusive property. That as a true knight-errant, he must take up the gauntlet thus thrown down by a lady—that if it was unclaimed, it would make a capital *bonnet de nuit*, in which, he joyously observed, he should be happy to sleep all night:—that he would make a pleasant story of it (far surpassing the Irish Fair, and the Packet Boat), for the entertainment of his Castle friends, and that one of the favorite dances at the balls should hereafter be—“*Petticoat Loose*.”

The chief Secretary having sailed in a great hurry for England, it became the duty of the next in the civil office, to examine whether this Petticoat, so unaccountably dropt in the palace, harboured any secret intrigue, tending to disturb domestic peace, or to engage in arms against the friends of Government, or, in any respect, of an incendiary nature?—For as a Pair of Breeches, not many years ago, was discovered, like the Gunpowder Plot, as having been accessory to the conflagration of the House of Commons in England, there was more likelihood that something of an inflammatory nature (much in the shape of a certain circular letter) might be concealed in the circumference of a Petticoat.—This we suppose, induced the *locum tenens* of the Civil Department to take a peep *en passant*, at this extraordinary production! But, having previously consulted the Counsellor (usually employed on momentous occasions) he declared, that, from his comprehension, no danger need be dreaded to the State! As no military movement seemed necessary on this occasion, the Secretary for the War Department kept himself *hors de combat*, though always ready with his quill, or personal assistance, to labor in his vocation—so that he could ~~not~~ avoid glancing a sly look at the Petticoat; as it belongs to his department to ascertain the particulars of every depot! The household troops, particularly the young Aids-de-camp, struggled through the crowd to see the cause of such bustle, and having satisfied their curiosity, whispered one another, and, in their usual way, set up a great titter!—But the Steward of the Household (though well known to be a True Blue), dryly observed, that if the garment could be dyed in the favorite color of Hibernia, he would have it conveyed to the Board of Green Cloth, as a memento to revive old times before the Union, when constant festivity crowned that joyful table, and when they poured forth libations to the favorite Irish toast—‘The best in Christendom.’ The Chaplain in waiting had his eye upon the Petticoat; and said he thought in decorum it ought to be deposited among the new antiquities in Bedford Chapel; but afterwards dreading that it might have been dropped by some lady in alliance with the Catholic Committee, he gave up the

idea lest Mr. P-r-o-v-I and his coadjutors in Ireland, would say the Church encouraged any Petticoat-government in His Majesty's Chapel at the Castle.

The Duke, with his usual good humour, liberality, and regard for the fair creation, decided the contest by saying, that it should be suspended as a banner round the temple of Love and Beauty, to which he was determined always to prove himself a stedfast prop : —and that as Edward the Third constituted the Order of the Garter, from a similar accident at the British Court, he would solicit the Prince Regent, in the true spirit of chivalry, to establish and become Sovereign of the Order of the Petticoat in Ireland, in commemoration of the pleasant adventure ; —and he was certain the Sons of Erin in particular would be ambitious of becoming Knights-companions, and protectors of this incorporated National Institution ; and which he declared should be open to all parties and religions, as an emblem of the union that ought to exist between the sexes for the promotion of mutual affection !

The Poet Laureat, taking up the Duke's idea, and the trophy in his hand, at this moment, thus immortalized the event by repeating the following celebrated lines of Waller :

" No monarch but would give his crown,  
His arms might do, what this hath done :  
O ! give me what this garment bound,  
Take all the rest the world [sun] goes round ! "

After this pleasant introduction, our readers perhaps will be surprised to hear that this poem is of a political cast,—and deplores, and deplores, and deplores, the effects of the Union with England. We shall, however, extract a passage that bears some analogy to things passing in London,—by way of displaying the author's abilities at exposing those just objects of satire we have so frequently witnessed and bewailed.

It is the cant of age to praise  
The happiness of former days,  
To talk with unavailing sigh  
Of scenes and actors long gone by ;  
To tell their country's weeping story,  
(A tale of ruin and of glory !)  
To point, in yet unconquer'd pride,  
To times before the knot was tied !  
This be the bootless task of age ;  
But look we to the present page ;  
Peruse that happiest, best of states,  
When kingdoms may defy the fates ;  
When Ireland tells the list'ning ball,  
Behold ! behold !—I cannot fail !

No ! never shall historian meet,  
In Erin's page, so fair a sheet ;  
Nor ever youthful poet dream,  
By purling brook, a sweeter theme ;  
Nor ever Stephenson \* impart  
Such rapture to the melting heart,  
Cease, minstrel, cease, thy labor vain !  
For ev'ry hill, and ev'ry plain,  
And a whole weeping land, supplies  
More plaintive " Irish melodies."  
And durst thou, Muse, presume to say  
That sad and plaintive is the lay ?  
Comes floating on the evening gale—  
List ! list ! for now the cheering tale  
How merrily the wheel goes round !  
How musical the shuttle's sound !  
How commerce times the lab'ring oar !  
How plenty carols up the shore !  
How cheerily the woods along,  
Th' imperial peasant chants his song !  
And ev'ry hill and ev'ry grove  
Pour notes of *Union* and of *love* !

What has he giv'n ?—you ask again :  
Is all my music then in vain ?  
But hear the sequel of my song,  
And ever after hold your tongue !

Who drains your bogs, improves your shore ?  
E'en he who drain'd your land before !  
Who tells of wealth that may be found,  
By digging deep in Irish ground ?  
Of coal, and marl, in various places,  
That want but cash to show their faces ?  
Poor Erin ! though your wealth must sleep,  
For want of wealth, in caverns deep ;  
Yet sure 'tis pleasant thus to know,  
You have a mine of wealth below ;  
'Tis flatt'ring surely to be told,  
Though poor, you have much hidden gold ;  
That though your land more dry is growing,  
Your vaults, at least, are overflowing !  
But, trust me, Paddy, if you're wise,  
You'll not expose the hidden prize ;  
Once on the surface, much I fear,  
It very soon would disappear !

Behold those flocks in yonder mead !  
How plump they grow ! how well they feed !  
And yet they're all not worth a button,  
*Poor long-legg'd bony, Irish mutton !*—

\* See Sir John Stevenson's *Irish Melodies*.

Drive them away, or send them over,  
And, in return, the gen'rous lover  
Will send a breed (so rich the treat !)  
That very few will dare to eat !  
A portly breed ! just fit to reign  
The *fleecy Falstaffs* of the plain ;  
But fit for nought else that we know,  
Unless for *medals* at a *show* !  
And is it *nothing*, thankless Pat,  
To take the *lean* and give the *fat* ?  
Accept ! accept ! O gen'rous man,  
The blessings of—the *dripping pan* !

But John's kind care is not confin'd  
To food like this ; he *feeds the mind* ;  
He sweeps the *Irish* film away,  
Cleans ev'ry pane ; and lets in day !  
What was our Stage some years ago,  
What but a living puppet-show ?  
Where human figures stepp'd the boards,  
Moving as Shakespeare work'd the cords ;  
Where Otway's muse, how vainly weeping !  
Oft read a lesson to the sleeping !  
Where wit and Farquhar wing'd the joke,  
Delighted if a few awoke.  
Thanks ! thanks ! to John's *awak'ning* care,  
The dullest people now must hear ;  
The actors he has sent, *defy*  
The heavy ear, the leaden eye—  
Hark ! hark ! they come like distant thunder,  
Now burst the bonds of sleep asunder ! }  
Now ev'ry eye is wide awake,  
“ As up the margin of the lake,  
“ Between the precipice and brake,  
“ O'er stock and rock their race they taket.” }  
Lo ! now the Thespian steeds engage,  
Whilst groans convulse the classic stage—  
See ! see ! they stagger—see, they kneel !  
(Sure ev'ry pious heart must feel !)  
Ah ! now they fall—ah ! now they die !  
And bucks applaud, and ladies sigh !  
And the prophetic Irish Dean  
Looks down well-pleas'd to view the scene ;  
Sees his own *Houyhnhnms acting plays*,  
Whilst *Yahoos* grin in sore amaze !  
And thou, poor steed ! so white from age !  
What dragg'd *thee* to the Irish stage ?  
Ah John ! your goodness went too far  
To send this vet'ran to the war !  
His palsied limbs, his fallen crest,  
Besought a little hour of rest ;

† Lady of the Lake.

In sooth, it was not kind to sell  
The servant, when his *master fell*,  
*An aged M-n-rch's* worn-out slave is  
Too good to carry *Mister Davis* ! \*

But if these puny actors please us,  
How will the Elephant amaze us ?  
How will our biped players tremble  
Before the *sage* who puts down Kemble !  
And will he bless the Irish shore ?  
And shall we, shall we, hear him roar ?  
O let us all our money spare,  
To see this great, this classic play'r !  
This play'r, I say—for sure a *beast*  
Could not so please the *British taste* !—  
This play'r, who, on the twentieth night,  
Is seen, and clapp'd with fresh delight ;—  
This play'r, who has the happy art  
To please, by walking through his part ;  
Who has but just to stir his jaws  
To bring down thunders of applause !  
Who merely shakes his little ears,  
And Siddons sheds some real tears !  
Who shoots his supple trunk on high,  
And half the house is—ecstasy ! !  
Hear ! hear ! kind John ! a nation's pray'r !  
O let us have this charming play'r !  
And then we shall be doubly blest,  
For this one play'r will hide the rest !  
Yes ! John will hear a people's pray'r  
And let them have this useful play'r ;  
He'll also bless this favour'd land  
With other treats at second-hand.  
What is the little set between us ?  
He'll send us too the modest *Venus* !  
That *Venus*, John so highly priz'd  
That first he show'd her—then baptiz'd !

\* We were told (but those who travel hither, for our improvement, tell us what they please, and we believe them), that one of the four-footed performers lately engaged at our theatre, had set out in life with much better prospects ; and little thought he should terminate his career as a *strolling* player : indeed, the beast who had once the honor of carrying His M-j-tty (as we were informed this animal had), might have expected very different treatment in his latter days !—To drag the veteran to the stage, was bad enough ; but to compel him, when there, to attempt such feats as must have cost him many an hour of suffering in the *rehearsal*—fy ! fy ! Mr. Cr-ssm-n ! why would you buy this horse ?

No,—no!—I cannot believe he could ever have belonged to his M-j-sty : unless one of the *esquires* will identify him, and make oath that this *faithful servant of the Cr--n* was thus forsaken in his decrepitude—I will never believe it!—*Note.*

We insert this not only as a specimen of the author's notes, but to record an instance of inadvertency of a like nature, with its correction, that occurred in London. Some years ago, two of his Majesty's cream-coloured horses, used to draw his state coach on solemn occasions, being sold from the royal stud, fell into the hands of a hackney coach master, and were seen several days together standing in the ranks for hire, where they collected groups of gazers. There were even persons who called that coach and rode in it, that they might be able to say, "they had been drawn by his Majesty's state horses." An article stating these facts, and complaining of them as disrespectful, being inserted in the public journals, the animals were relieved from this degradation, and sent to grass, if not to clover, for the rest of their lives. It was noticed as one of the very few instances in which the popular press exerted itself, to obtain a gratuity for cast off servants of the crown, in a state of disgrace, but not of opposition.

*The Siege of Zaragoza, and other Poems.*  
By Laura Sophia Temple. Small 8vo. Pp. 150. Price 8s. Miller, London : 1812.

THE spirit of patriotism and national honour well becomes a female breast. Though not called to defend their country, yet their country looks to the sex for defenders ; and much depends on the disposition instilled, or encouraged, or rewarded, by the precepts, the avowed expectations, or the smiles of beauty. That spirit, with a strong feeling of the sympathies due to suffering humanity, and of regard to the independence of nations, glows in the breast of the fair writer to whom we are beholden for the Poems comprised in this pleasing volume. On that spirit our hopes rest that the time will arrive when the yoke which now oppresses the continent shall be broken. In the mean while, all must lament the fate of unhappy Spain, who has seen her fairest cities fall, though no easy prey, to the sanguinary foe. Among

them, Zaragoza stands distinguished. The noble resistance of that city has inspired the poem before us : for that spectacle Miss T. prepares her readers by a few introductory lines, written with that feeling and amiable modesty so congenial to her sex. We quote a few stanzas :—

The Peasant's cot in safety smiled—  
He till'd his field—he pruned his vine—  
The mother lull'd her sleeping child,  
And all was peace and harmony.

But lo ! the loud drum beat to arms ;  
“ To arms !” each Spanish heart replied—  
From song, from dance, from beauty's charms,  
They rush'd to wild-wa's anarchy.

The Spoiler came—and o'er their land,  
His vulture-grasp of ruin spread ;  
And call'd his grim and ruffian band,  
To deeds of murderous revelry.

But who shall sing—Thy deeds of might,  
Fair, fallen City ?—who shall tell  
How Zaragoza met the fight,  
Her watch-word—death or liberty ?

Wizard of Song !—awake—awake !  
And hover o'er my wild-harp's strings !  
And bid my hand such music make  
As suits this glorious history.

“ Wizard awake !”—the wizard came—  
But frown'd on the presumptive hope,  
Which deem'd my numbers, weak, and tame,  
Might reach this tale of Chivalry.

“ Yet weave the lay,”—the wizard cried—  
“ O sing ! till nobler bards arise.”  
—My fal'ring hand the cadence tried,  
And roused this humble melody.

We pass over the siege, and insert the concluding beautiful lines on the ever-to-be lamented termination of that memorable disaster.

Brave Zaragoza !—though thy sun is set,  
Yet ne'er shall Spain thy noble deeds forget !  
While on her sad and desolated plains,  
One hireling slave of guilty France remains,  
In the red combat's wildest, direst hour,  
When reigns around each fierce and vengeful power,  
From every tongue may thy loved name be heard :  
*Thou be the Soldier's proudest battle-word !—*  
Brave Zaragoza ! thou hast done thy part !  
Long shall thy mem'ry live in ev'ry patriot heart.—

In years long hence—when this disastrous day,  
With all its tempest-clouds hath roll'd away ;  
**When the dark history of this age is told**  
And wonder'd at—like many a tale of old ;  
**When heroes now unborn, shall hear with pride,**  
How their bold Acestors have fought and died—  
**Thy wrongs shall live in many a war like strain,**  
To bid the flame of valour blaze again ;  
**Oft as the minstrel-harp repeats the theme,**  
Shall Youth's warm eye with wilder radiance  
beam.—

Shall Youth's romantic bosom heave the sigh,  
And wish, like *Thee*, to struggle, and to die :—  
**When his firm step shall seek the battle-field,**  
His arm the sword of Freedom stoutly wield,  
“ Brave Zaragoza !”—will the Warrior cry !  
“ Thy Men’iy nerve my soul — For *Death or Victory!*”

Miss Temple has added a few notes descriptive of some of the atrocities committed at Zaragoza, accompanied with observations that are highly creditable to her. It is possible that deference to the feelings of a British Lady has concealed from her, as from the public at large, the more than hellish horrors of which that city was the scene. For had she heard recited the tragical sufferings of the defenceless inmates of one of the convents, as we have heard it, from an eye-witness, her feelings would have harrowed up her soul in just indignation. It is a tale at which insulted humanity shudders and recoils. The bare mention of it, to which we are obliged to confine ourselves, will hardly we suppose obtain credit among the people of this country—for who can believe that after violating these unhappy women, the monster who commanded, gave positive orders to the soldiers, that the fair objects should be immediately dispatched by the dagger or the sabre ? Who will believe that this atrocious act was performed by all but one, a serjeant, who starting at this horror upon horror, was instantly shot by order of his commanding officer ? We say, who will believe these things ? None but those who know the modern French, and who understand the expression of the monster Suchet, “ we MUST make the most terrible examples in order to intimidate ! ” But has not this been the practice throughout the whole of the French revolution ? Credibility has been put to defiance in almost every step of its

sanguinary progress. Did not a wretched contemptible player, first propose the abolition of royalty ? Yet who will now believe that while that same player was the Convention Deputy at Lyons, massacring the most respectable inhabitants, he was heard to exclaim, “ Ay, ay, I’ll now ‘ make them pay dear enough for having ‘ hissed \* me ! ’ ”—He said the guillotine was too slow in its operations, and ordered his victims to be dispatched by musketry and grape-shot. Does not this too exceed belief ?—and yet it is as true as that we live in Old England.

We should be guilty of injustice to the merits of Miss T. if we did not present our readers with specimens of the other poems in this collection, which reflect honour to the head and heart of the fair author. We therefore shall insert her ode “ To Time ! ” and close with her “ Vision ! ” which we should be glad to see realized even in our own day, regretting we have no room at present for “ The Days of Chivalry.”

#### TIME.

These azure days are waning fast,  
And from the rough autumnal blast  
Will come and strip the forest-bower,  
Of summer’s last, last lingering flower ;  
And wintry snows will then be seen  
Where smile yon hills of vivid green ;  
O'er the heath and o'er the plain,  
Will howl the storm, will drive the rain,—  
—And thus doth Time with rapid stride,  
O'ertake our youth’s meridian tide.  
O glances of proud Beauty’s eye,  
How soon your liquid lustres die !  
O graces of the virgin brow !  
O love-born smiles ! where are you now ?  
One moment since that cheek how red !  
—And now the blush of conquest fled ;  
Those locks that did so richly flow,—  
Ah ! turned, turned all to snow !  
“ Relentless Time ! ” the Poets sing,  
“ To wither youth’s voluptuous spring,  
And from that maiden’s cheek remove  
The rose that woke the sigh of love ! ”  
While thus they of his thefts complain,  
*My Lyre shall wake another strain :*

\* Collot d’Herbois was so bad a player, that after performing at the Hague, and many provincial towns in France, he at length ventured to make his appearance at Lyons (previous to the Revolution) where he was hissed.

To me he is no dreaded foe,  
I gaze on him—and feel not woe.  
—To his power I patient bend,  
And own him for my kindest friend.  
—Take the gifts that Youth bestows !  
Take, oh Time ! her flaunting rose.  
These I owe thee—these, and more,  
For all thy precious—precious lore :—  
"Twas thou that taught'st me not to weep  
When starting, as from troubled sleep,  
I found the dream of Hope untrue,  
And bade its witcheries adieu.—  
Thou hast told me not to deem  
That Friendship's smiles are what they seem ;  
Hast proved how oft with gems divine  
My fancy deck'd a worthless shrine ;  
Hast shewn my sad and weary breast,  
This world was not its home of rest.—  
O truths, that sages vainly preach !  
O love, that none but Time can teach !  
"Tis thou that art the safest test  
Of what is wisest, truest, best ;  
"Tis thou that lull'st the deadly throes  
That throbs when disappointment's blow  
Had fallen on the shrinking heart,  
And bade both hope and peace depart.  
Oh friend sincere ! oh kindest aid !  
When all my brighter visions fade ;  
When vanish'd is that sweet romance,  
When held up friendship to my glance,  
As the pilot that would guide  
My bark o'er life's careering tide ;  
When I have seen—and wept to see  
Affection had no boon for me ;  
To thee I trust my load of grief,  
And find for all a sure relief—  
The wounds of fate I cease to feel.  
What are the wounds thou canst not heal ?

## THE VISION.

"Arise !—Arise !—and come with me  
O'er the land and o'er the sea !  
—I will shew thee wondrous things :"—  
He said—and shook his seraph wings.  
I gazed upon the heavenly guest  
That shone upon my dream of rest ;  
Bright was his eye—yet drawing near,  
I saw 'twas sullied by a tear :  
His robes, that floated wide,  
With gory streaks were dyed ;  
And by that tear, and by those robes of blood,  
The Angel of the Earth before me stood.  
The Spirit touch'd me with his wand—  
When o'er the sea, and o'er the land,  
Swift as a passing thought we flew,  
While far beneath our feet the tempests blew,  
At length alighting on a barren heath,  
"Behold"—my guide exclaim'd—"Behold the  
field of death."

The scene was dark—the scene was still—  
For the battle-stuffe had ended—  
Save, where the vulture's clamour shrill  
With the groans of the dying blended.—  
I heard the warrior curse the hand  
That laid his country low ;  
The power that strode in ruin o'er the land,  
And bade the life-blood of its children flow.  
I turn'd me to my radiant guide—  
"Shall fell Ambition thus its purpose wreak ?"  
When with a gentle frown the Cherub cried,  
"Restrain thy grief, O Mortal ! blind and weak !  
While yet the Angel spake, that ghastly plain  
Had vanish'd from my sight,  
And in its stead arose a glittering fane,  
With many a lofty turret fair and bright.  
Through its wide portal as we went,  
The sound of merry music met mine ear ;  
The harp its airy cadence lent,  
And silver-toned flutes breathed descent clear.  
Within a gorgeous hall of state  
The banquet-board was spread ;  
And Grandeur at the revel sat,  
A diadem of brightness bound his head.  
Full many a minstrel hand,  
Attuned the lyre to that vain mortal's praise,  
Yea—glorified the ruler of the land,  
And prayed high Heaven to yield him length of days.  
"Behold"—the Angel cried,  
"Behold the man of blood !  
"Behold the slave of cruelty and pride,  
"Who o'er the groaning earth pours Ruin's flood.  
"For him the reeking plain  
"Teems with the horrors of the gory strife ;  
"For him the widow of the slain  
"Weeps over the remnant of her wretched life,  
"Surrounded by her infant train,  
"Who ne'er a father's smile will meet again."  
"Where is the bolt of wrath," I sighed—  
"Why sleeps the arm of might ?"  
"Silence"—the pensive Monitor replied,  
"Th' Eternal ways are wise, and right,  
"Behold"—he cried.—Methought the wheels of Time  
One thousand years had rolled on—  
I gazed—and oh ! how changed was many a clime,  
The days of grief and cruelty were gone.  
Low in the dust the Tyrant lay,  
All but his name had passed away :  
Hush'd was the battle roar—  
An age of gladness dawn'd once more.  
I fixed mine eyes again on that brave land\*,  
Which proudly struggled in misfortune's day,  
Whose patriot sons, at honour's high command,  
Strove with the Demon Power, and scorn'd his iron sway.  
Lo ! on the plains where Misery wept  
The rose of Joy was blooming ;  
War's horrid scythe now calmly slept,  
No more the death of millions dooming.  
Upon those fields where heroes died,  
The smile of sylvan peace was spread ;  
Raptured, I turn'd me to my beamy Guide,  
When from my waking soul that won'drous vision fled.

\* Spain.

## LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

## WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Fletcher, of Blackburn, will shortly publish, *Remains of the late Rev. E. White, of Chester*, from papers in the possession of the late Mr. Spencer of Liverpool.

## DRAMA.

To be published on the 1st of April, 1812, the first number of a new edition of Shakespeare's Dramatic Works, from the text of Isaac Reed, Esq. With Notes, Lite, &c. and engravings by Rhodes, from paintings by Thurston. Two editions will be printed, one uniform with Mrs. Inchbald's Theatre, price 2s. each number. The other will be on large paper, and illustrated by proof impressions of the plates, price 3s. each number. There will also be a common edition, without the copper-plates, price 1s. each number.

## EDUCATION.

Mr. Aylmer, writing-master at Hackney school, has in the press a New System of Arithmetic, on the principles of cancelling for the use of schools.

## FINE ARTS.

Mr. Thomas Fisher is preparing, and will publish in March, the first portion of Graphical Illustrations of the Magna Britannia of Messrs. J. and D. Lysons; containing sixteen plates of views and monuments, in the counties of Bedford and Buckingham; engraved from original drawings, made during several excursions through those counties.

China, its costumes, arts, manufactures, &c. from the French of M. Bertin, minister and secretary of state in the two preceding reigns; 4 vol. demy 8vo. with 79 fine plates, of which a few copies will be colored equal to drawings.

## HISTORY.

Dr. Aikin has undertaken the sole future superintendance and composition of the Annual Register (originally published by Mr. Dodsey), commencing with the volume for 1811, which will appear in the course of this year.

## MEDICINE AND CHIRURGY.

Dr. Cheyne of Dublin, has in the press a curious and extensive work on Apoplexy, with plates illustrative of that disease.

## MISCELLANIES.

Sketches of Cottage Characters, by the author of the Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life, are printing in two duodecimo volumes.

The Bioscope, or Dial of Life explained, by the author of the Christian's Survey, &c. will shortly be published, in foolscap octavo, with an engraving.

An edition of Habington's Castara with a biographical and critical essay by C. A. Elton, Esq. is printing at Bristol; also an edition of Dacker's Girl's Hornbook, with explanatory notes.

Dr. De Lys, of Birmingham, has in the press, in an octavo volume, a translation of Richerand's Elements of Physiology, from the fifth and last edition, illustrated by notes, and accompanied with a comparative view of the state of Physiology in this country and on the continent.

To be published in a few days, in a quarto volume, and a few copies on large paper, the History of the Royal Society. By Thomas Thomson, M.D. F.R.S. Author of the System of Chemistry.

To be published in a few days, printed in the most elegant manner by Bensley, with three beautiful engravings.

A Letter from Athens to a Friend in England. In royal 4to., price £1. 5s. in boards.

Mr. Maurice is preparing for the press, Brahminial Fraud detected; or the attempts of the sacerdotal tribe of India, to invest their fabulous Deities and heroes with the honours and attributes of the Christian Messiah exposed.

Mr. J. S. Brown proposes to publish by Subscription, a Catalogue of Bishops, containing the succession of Archbishops and Bishops from the Revolution of 1688 to the present time.

In the press, a new edition of the Historiae Muscarum of Dillenius. During the lifetime of this author only 250 copies of this valuable work were published.

Will be published in April "I'll consider of it!" a Tale in three volumes, in which "Thinks I to my Self" is partially considered.

An Exposure of De Montgaillard's calumnies against British policy, and of his unfounded display of the situation of Great Britain in the year 1811. By Sir John Jervis White Jervis, Bart. 1 vol. 8vo.

## NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor John Leslie, of Edinburgh has in the press, a view of the facts ascertained concerning heat, and its relations with air and moisture, in an octavo volume.

## PHILOLOGY.

Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, improved by the insertion of many words and phrases gleaned from the writings of Lexicographers, and other learned men since his day. Edited by Thomas Tegg, will speedily appear.

## POETRY.

A poem entitled India, will make its appearance in a few weeks.

The Emerald Isle, a Poem, with notes, biographical and historical; founded on the Consolations of Erin; by Charles Phillips, Esq. barrister at law, author of "The Loves of Celestine and St. Aubert," 1 vol. 4to., with two fine plates illustrative of Irish history.

## THEOLOGY.

In a few weeks will be published, the Portun Latin version of the Psalms by G. Buchanan, with copious notes in English, critical and explanatory, partly from those of Burman, Chytreus, Ruddiman, Hunter, and Love, and partly by the editor, A. Dickinson, of the University Press, Edinburgh. To each psalm will be prefixed the nature of the verse, with a scanning table. Some copies will be printed on royal paper.

Speedily to be published, Four Sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge, in November, 1811, on the Excellency of the Liturgy, prefaced with an Answer to Dr. Mass's Inquiry, respecting "the neglecting to give the Prayer Book with the Bible." By the Rev. Charles Simson, M.A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

To be published on the 31st of March, in two volumes, royal 4to., price £5. 5s. boards, the Devotional Family Bible; with copious notes and illustrations, partly original, and partly selected from the most approved expositors, ancient and modern, with a devotional exercise, or aspiration, after every chapter. By John Fawcett, D.D. of Hebden Bridge, near Halifax.

\* The work may be taken in monthly parts, price 7s., or in numbers at 1s. each. A few copies have been taken off on a super royal paper, in the most elegant manner: when complete, this edition will be sold for eight pounds; but at present the purchasers of the first volume for £5. 5s., will be entitled to the second for £2. 2s.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

Proposals are in circulation for publishing by subscription, in one volume royal 8vo., and in one volume 4to., dedicated, by permission, to the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, the History, Topography and Antiquities of Fulham; including the hamlet of Hammersmith. Interspersed with biographical anecdotes of illustrious and eminent persons, who have resided in Fulham during the three preceding centuries; and embellished with various engravings of the churches, ancient monuments, and inscriptions, the bishop's palace and other ancient and interesting buildings, specimens of painted glass windows, &c. &c.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

In a few days will be published Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, a Poem: written during the author's travels in Portugal, Spain, Albania, and some of the most interesting parts of Greece; with notes. To which are added, a few miscellaneous poems and translations of modern Greek songs, written chiefly abroad; and a short appendix, containing illustrations of modern Greek literature, with a catalogue of Roman authors. By Lord Byron. Handsomely printed in 4to.

To be published in a few days, some Account of a Journey into Albania, Rometia, and other provinces of Turkey, during the years 1809 and 1810. By J. C. Hobhouse.

Mr. D. C. Webb will shortly publish in an octavo volume, Observations and Remarks on various parts of Great Britain, during four excursions made by him in the years 1810 and 1811.

Mr. R. Semple, author of Two Journeys in Spain, is preparing for publication, in a small octavo volume, a Sketch of the present state of Caracas, which place he recently visited for commercial purposes.

Early in the spring will be published, a Voyage to the East Indies, from the commencement of 1802 to the end of 1806; giving an account of the Cape of Good Hope, of the Isles of France and Bourbon, Java, Banca, and the city of Batavia, &c., with a Dictionary of the Malay language. The original author is Monsieur C. T.

Tombe, chief of battalion and superior officer of the staff in Italy. It was edited and illustrated with numerous notes by M. Sonini, and the translation is undertaken by Mr. F. W. Biagdon.

In the course of this month will be published a Voyage round the World, in the years 1803 to 1806; by command of his imperial majesty, Alexander I. in the ships Nadesha de Neva, under the orders of Captain A. F. Von Krusenstein. Translated from the German (now printing at Berlin) by Richard Belgrave Hoppner, Esq. Handsomely printed in 4to., with charts, plates, &c. This voyage is extremely interesting, not only as being the first ever undertaken by Russia round the world, but as replete with accurate and valuable information. Its principal object was to carry out M. De Resanoff, ambassador extraordinary from the court of Russia to the empire of Japan, with the view of establishing a communication; it contains a particular account of this embassy, and a pleasing description of the manners and customs of several tribes and nations of the great Pacific Ocean so little known.

Mr. John Mawe, the author of a Treatise on the Mineralogy of Derbyshire, is about to publish a Narrative of his Voyage to the Rio de la Plata, and of his travels in Brazil, during a period of six years from 1804 to 1810. The principal part of this work relates to the interior of Brazil, where no Englishman was ever permitted to travel, and particularly to the Gold and Diamond Districts, which the author investigated by order of the Prince Regent. From the high sanction under which he began the undertaking, and the length of time he devoted to it, his narrative may be expected to throw considerable light on a rich and extensive colony hitherto little explored and highly interesting.

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#### PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—*Homo sum :*

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

#### INCORPORATED CLERGY ORPHAN SOCIETY.

On Tuesday, Feb. 25, the Society for maintaining and educating poor Orphans of Clergymen till of age to be put apprentice, held their anniversary at the Free-Mason's Tavern, Lincoln's-Inn-Fiends, which was numerously and very respectfully attended. There were present, the Archbishop of York, Earl Nelson, the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Norwich, Hereford, and Carlisle; Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Scott, Hon. Philip Posey, Rev. Archdeacon Cambridge, Rev. Doctors Shackleford, Parsons, Conybeare, Browning, and C. Burney, D. P. Watts, Esq. G. S. Wegg, Esq. with many other respectable characters both of the clergy and laity. *Twelve* poor orphans (out of eighteen petitioners) were elected into the society's schools. The following report was read:

"The committee have now the satisfaction of stating to the general meeting, that the plan proposed two years ago, for building new schools, which they were authorised by the society to prosecute, and to solicit subscriptions for, has been pursued with very gratifying success.

"The whole building is now nearly finished, and in a very few months will be fit for receiving the children of both schools.

"The subscriptions towards the above building, though they have been exceedingly liberal, are not yet adequate to a completion thereof. The committee, therefore most respectfully solicit the further countenance and support of the society at large, and of a benevolent public, with a hope that they shall be enabled thereby to defray the whole expense of the undertaking, without breaking into the society's permanent funds."

Subscriptions received by J. Bush, Esq. Treasurer, Dean-street, Doctors' Commons, and by Ladbrooke, and Co.; Gosling and Co.; Messrs. Hoare, Coutts, and Co.; Cox and Biddulph; Messrs. Birch and Co.; March and Co.; and E. Embry, Sec. James-street, Covent-garden.

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neral committee find it necessary to call the attention of the friends of the society to these circumstances, in order that the funds requisite to carry on an institution which promises such extensive public benefit, may be effectually provided.

The committee beg leave previously to observe, that the adoption of the Madras system by the society has proceeded from the experience, not only of the facility by which this system communicates instruction, but of the influence which hitherto it is found to have on the morals of the children. The committee proceed to state, that the sums which have hitherto been so liberally subscribed by the original friends of the institution, are not likely to do much more than to establish and maintain those schools which the society itself has resolved to open in the metropolis. Besides these, many other schools are designed to be established in the metropolis and its vicinity, in aid of which the society will naturally be looked to, if the funds provided by those who form them should happen, in any case, to prove inadequate. The committee, from the numerous applications daily received respecting schools which are forming in every part of the kingdom, cannot but foresee that this is likely to happen in the country to a still greater extent.

Under these circumstances, the committee is persuaded that in calling for a more general and extended support of an institution, in which the best interests of the established religion and constitution of the country are so deeply involved, they shall not appeal in vain to the friends of both. They humbly conceive that the most advisable mode of proceeding, for this purpose, will be by the united exertions of the parochial clergy, and the other friends of the society, in the parishes of the metropolis and its vicinity.

The committee, however, desire to be understood, that they do not, by this recommendation, wish to preclude any other mode, which, in the judgment and discretion of those who are desirous of promoting the designs of the society, may appear more effectual; but, in every case, they earnestly and strongly recommend that the necessary steps may be immediately taken.

The annual subscription of one guinea only, which constitutes a member of the society, if generally contributed, would, while little felt by the individual, ensure the complete success of this great national undertaking. T.T. Walmley, Sec., 13, Clifford's Inn.

Subscriptions received by J. Watson, Esq. Treasurer, Mark-lane; and Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross; Hammersley, Pall-mall; Hoare, Fleet-street; Robarts, Curtis, and Co., Lombard-street; Sikes, Snaith, and Co. Mansion House-street; Gosling and Co., Fleet-street; Williams, Son, and Co., Birch-lane; Bosanquet and Co., Lombard-street.

## DIDASCALIA.

### SENATORIAL OPINIONS CONCERNING THE BRITISH STAGE, AND THE ERECTION OF ANOTHER THEATRE.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk remarked in the House of Peers, on the third reading of the Drury Lane Amendment Bill, (Monday, March 9, after taking a view of the Act<sup>\*</sup> of a preceding session,) that,

The real fact was, that a principle of exclusive right was claimed and acted upon, in these measures, and while it was acted upon, the people of England, or of the metropolis, could have only two houses adapted for the species of amusement to which the bill referred. The very great difference between the British metropolis in the periods in which the patents were granted, and at the present day, formed a material part of the consideration. The population of the metropolis was not then one-third equal to what it had now become, and the facts proved, that under the monopoly, the proprietors and managers could not, with their two theatres, accommodate such an increase of population, so as to bear a just proportion to the powers of the human voice or to the human eyes; in consequence, they were obliged to have recourse to exhibitions of a most unprecedented and extraordinary kind, such as the introduction of the monsters of Africa, and other distant climes, upon the stage, forming loathsome and disgusting spectacles fit only for a bear-garden at Hockley in-the-Hole.

His Grace then adverted to the private boxes, the principle of which he certainly disapproved. The people of England, he observed, had a right to a general admission to a public theatre—no part of it should be exclusively appropriated to the rich. He should therefore propose the exclusion of the relevant clause. It was upon this general ground that he objected to such exclusive appropriations. With respect to the rise in prices, the consideration was very different: looking at the comparative value of money, it was what the proprietors had a right to do; but when, from the effects of exclusion, whole rows of boxes were seen empty, the opposition which was made to the practice, was, upon the principle to which he had referred, in his mind, fully justifiable, and in consequence of the opposition that was made, the number of private boxes were greatly reduced.

The Duke then proceeded to the consideration of the patents, and strongly objected to the bills tending to render them valid. He

\* See this act printed at length, in Literary Panorama, Vol. VIII. p. 535.

adverted to the distinction between patents of a commercial, and those of another nature; and alluded to the circumstance of one of his ancestors, an Earl of Surrey, who enjoyed a patent for licensing of public-houses in London and Westminster. If that were to stand good, the successors of that nobleman, from the powers therein confirmed, would be among the richest persons in the realm. He knew it was not expressly stated in the bill that the patents should obtain sanction; but they were recited in the preamble, and they constituted one of the leading features in the report signed by an honourable gentleman, and it had gone forth, that upon this report the act was founded.

In the House of Commons, March 20, on the second reading of the bill for establishing a third theatre in the metropolis,

Mr. Peter Moore rose to give his decided negative to the motion. He was fully prepared to say, that no adequate ground whatever had been laid for the proposition now submitted. It had been said that the population was greatly increased, but it could be proved that the enlargement of the theatres had more than corresponded to the real increase in the number of play-going people. An account of the receipts and disbursements would even shew that this number of late had diminished, while on the contrary the expences of representation had greatly augmented. But there were other objections to the bill, inasmuch as it went to supersede the royal prerogative of granting licences for dramatic exhibition. The patents now existing had

\* Our readers will judge from the following list what number of persons the present theatres contain, and whether the metropolis needs another theatre.—We do not conceive these matters to be such profitable concerns as many persons pretend, and we query whether there are not yet many outstanding debts attached to some, even of the greatest, indicating no symptoms of prosperity.

	People.
1. Covent Garden Theatre.....	3,000
2. Drury-Lane Theatre (which we put down as built).....	2,800
3. The Opera House.....	3,500
4. The Pantheon.....	3,000
5. The Little Theatre in the Haymarket	1,800
6. The Lyceum .....	2,000
7. The Surrey Theatre .....	2,500
8. Astley's Olympic .....	1,500
9. Astley's Amphitheatre .....	2,500
10. Sadler's Wells .....	2,200
11. Sans Pareil .....	1,500
12. The Regency Theatre, Tottenham-street.....	1,600
13. The Royalty .....	1,600
	<hr/> 29,500

been granted for national purposes, and ought to be defended against the encroachments of those who, on the plea of an increased population, were only seeking their own private advantage. He concluded by moving, that the bill be deferred to this day six months.

Mr. Home Sumner was of opinion that the town had a right to as ample and as various amusements as it could support. What was now the state of dramatic representation? Those fine performances which our fathers used to witness with delight were now seen no more, and had given way to the exhibition of *horses, dogs, and elephants*. In another point of view, the monopoly appeared to him to be infinitely prejudicial to dramatic talents. *However eminently gifted, no performer whose province might happen to clash with Mr. Kemble's, could obtain an engagement.* From the great extension of the metropolis, there were many parts of it so remote as to prevent many classes from enjoying those amusements consistently with an attention to their duties and avocations. There were many other defects and abuses to which the present system of monopoly led; and as he conceived it to interfere with the fair claims of the public, he should certainly vote for the passing of the bill.

Mr. Whitbread observed, that he presumed from the observation of the honorable gentleman who had just sat down, he had behind a curtain of his own a set of very accomplished tragedians; and as he trusted the new Drury-lane Theatre would be speedily open to the town, he should be very glad to give them a reception on its boards, provided they answered to the description of the honorable gentleman. The honorable gentleman had complained, that in many parts of the town people were too far from the theatre. This objection might be pushed a great way indeed, perhaps as far as to furnish a theatre to each particular individual. Three years ago the house was petitioned for a third theatre; the petitions were then referred to the Crown, and their claims, after being considered by the Privy Council, were rejected. Last year the petitioners came again to the house, on the pretext that there was little or no chance of the restoration of Drury-lane theatre. If they would agree to wait another session, should that theatre be not then completed and open, he certainly would waive all his objections to this bill, and vote neither the one way or the other. If this bill should now pass, though it might not prevent, yet it would probably seem to retard the full restoration of the old theatre. It would tend to shake the confidence of the public, and renew the difficulties from which they had been recently extricated. They had already advanced a great way, and there were but few outstanding claims which were not in a train of being satisfied. His noble friend had, he was sorry

to say, refused to give the very short delay of postponing his motion till Monday next, when he might expect the attendance of a right hon. gentleman peculiarly interested in the question. He had not, however, to complain of any gentlemen within those walls, but he had to quarrel with those who had circulated gross misrepresentations without, affecting to know that of which they were quite ignorant, and perverting what they did know. If the persons who were now speculating in a third theatre should succeed in their application, he had no doubt they would zealously oppose a fourth, and talk of the violation of that property which had been embarked under the sanction of parliament. With respect to what had been said, as to a redundancy of population, he presumed it would not be said that the theatres were not large enough, to receive the inhabitants of those parts to which they lay contiguous. But the terms of the bill implied the whole extent of London and Westminster. Were they sure that the city of London would permit the erection within their precincts, or was it purposed to build it in the parish of Marybone? He apprehended that neither was the case, and that if built at all, this third theatre would be built in some situation not far removed from the scite of the old. The hon. gentleman who preceded him, had cast an imputation on Mr. Kemble, which was altogether undeserved. He believed that he had never been guilty of suppressing any talents, distinguished as his own were among the first that had ever adorned his profession. With respect to the introduction of *horses* and *elephants*, was it not notorious, that the taste of the people must be followed sometimes as well as guided? Were not the same complaints and censures made in the Augustan æra itself, and did we not find Horace satirizing the introduction of the very animal lately exhibited,

*Sine Elephas albus vulgi conduceret ora.*

The greatest actor that ever lived, Mr. Garrick, had resorted to the same expedients, and it ought not to be forgotten that Mr. Kemble had done much for the stage in reviving many of our best dramas, and particularly those of Shakespeare, in a style of unusual taste and erudition. As an example he might advert to a play now acting\*, in which he himself performed the principal character with an excellence which, if equalled, had never been surpassed. It is true that it had been said

\* Julius Cæsar.—Query. Has Mr. W. seen—as we have—the father of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan perform the character of Brutus?—Concerning that actor, Churchill said,

But, spite of all defects; his glories rise;  
And Art, by Judgment form'd, with Nature  
vies.

that young candidates for dramatic honours were not fairly treated. He was disposed to think that if no monopoly existed, and no limit to the increase of theatres, the ambition or vanity natural to new performers would lead them all to assume principal characters, and that we should have as many Hamlets as we could desire at £4 a week instead of £20. The consequences must be, that we should have many bad actors and not one good play.—Under all these considerations, he should support the motion for deferring the bill to this day six months.—Bill lost.

#### COVENT-GARDEN.

A new farce, entitled "*Frost and Thaw*," has been produced at this theatre. The scene lies in Sweden, and the plot is made up of the distresses of two lovers, the absurdities of a pretender to the lady, and the artifices of her attendant. The lovers are separated by the Sound; but what, as it has been frequently observed, are icy seas to lovers, or *natural or moral difficulties* to the writers of farces, and operas tragic or comic? The lovers meet—sing duets in the frozen nights of Sweden,—and at length, by the appearance of an armed force, (*gentlemen chorus singers!!*) the guardian's consent is wrung from him, and the true lovers are made happy. Towards the close, the hisses were loud, constant and unrelenting, and the curtain fell in the mid'st of every possible expression of disapprobation, "maugre a great deal of laborious buffoonery, the substitute for wit." The representation was however continued for a few evenings, when on the sixth, the audience waxed so very warm that they forced the *Frost* to give way, and the *Thaw* became so rapid that this cold, this watery production " melted into air, into thin air ! ! !

#### LYCEUM.

A new play under the title of the *House of Morville* has been brought forward at this theatre, written we understand by a tailor, "in humble imitation of the ancient English drama," as the play bills expressed.

The audience often shewed their sense of ridicule by shouts of ironical laughter; and the manager very injudiciously introdced himself upon the audience, to tell them that they defeated the purpose for which they were assembled. Great indignation was very properly expressed at this reprimand, which, though it contained some truth, savoured too much of assumption. He regained, however, the applause of the audience, by assuring them, that if, at the end of the play, they should be of opinion that it merited their disapprobation, it should be withdrawn. But on its being given out for repetition the Ayes considerably triumphed over the Noes, and the play has been performed several times.—When it is published we shall notice it, as well as the new farce of *Turn Out &*

MORALITY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH NOVEL AND ROMANCE,  
ILLUSTRATED BY  
SELECTIONS OF SENTIMENT, CHA-  
RACTER, AND DESCRIPTION,  
BY MR. PRATT.  
No. XIII.

Though the self-same Sun, with all diffusive rays,  
Blush in the Rose, and in the Diamond blaze,  
We praise the stronger effort of his Power,  
And always set the GEM above the Flower.

*Pope.*

*Philosophy and Religion.*

My friends, my children, and fellow sufferers, when I reflect on the distribution of good and evil here below, I find that much has been given to enjoy, yet still more to suffer. Though we should examine the whole world, we shall not find one man so happy as to have nothing left to wish for; but we daily see thousands who by suicide shew us they have nothing left to hope. In this life then it appears that we cannot be entirely blest; but yet we may be completely miserable.

Why man should thus feel pain; why our wretchedness should be requisite in the formation of universal felicity; why, when all other systems are made perfect by their subordinate parts, the great system should require for its perfection, parts that are not only subordinate to others, but imperfect in themselves?—These are questions that never can be explained, and might be useless if known. On this subject, Providence has thought fit to elude our curiosity, satisfied with granting us motives to consolation.

In this situation, man has called in the friendly assistance of philosophy, and Heaven, seeing the incapacity of that to console him, has given him the aid of Religion. The consolations of philosophy are very amusing, but often fallacious. It tells us that life is filled with comforts, if we will but enjoy them; and on the other hand, that though we unavoidably have miseries here, life is short and they will soon be over. Thus do these consolations destroy each other; for if life is a place of comfort, its shortness must be misery, and if it be long, our griefs are protracted. This philosophy is weak, but Religion comforts in a higher strain. Man is here, it tells us, fitting up his mind, and preparing it for another abode. When the good man leaves the body, and is all a glorious mind, he will find he has been making himself a heaven of happiness here; while the wretch that has been maimed and conta-

minated by his vices, shrinks from his body with terror, and finds that he has anticipated the vengeance of Heaven. To religion then we must hold in every circumstance of life for our truest comfort; for if already we are happy, it is a pleasure to think we can make that happiness unending; and if we are miserable, it is very consoling to think that there is a place of rest. Thus, to the fortunate, religion holds out a continuance of bliss; to the wretched a change from pain.

But though religion is very kind to all men, it has promised peculiar rewards to the unhappy: the sick, the naked, the houseless, the heavy laden, and the prisoner, have ever most frequent promises in our sacred laws. The author of our religion every where professes himself the wretch's friend; and, unlike the false ones of this world, bestows all his cares upon the forlorn. The unthinking have censured this as partiality, as a preference without merit to deserve it. But they never reflect that it is not in the power even of Heaven itself to make the offer of unceasing felicity as great a gift to the happy as to the miserable. To the first, eternity is but a single blessing, since at most it but increases what they already possess. To the latter, it is a double advantage, for it diminishes their pain here, and rewards them hereafter.

But Providence in another respect is kinder to the poor than the rich, for as it thus makes the life after death more desirable, so it smooths the passage thither. The wretched have had a long familiarity with every face of terror. The man of sorrow lays himself quietly down, with no possessions to regret, and but few ties to stop his departure: he feels only nature's pang in the final separation, and this is no way greater than he has often fainted under before; for after a certain degree of pain, every new breach that death opens in the constitution, nature kindly covers with insensibility.

Thus Providence has given the wretched two advantages over the happy in this life, greater felicity in dying, and in Heaven all that superiority of pleasure which arises from contracted enjoyment. And this superiority, my friends, is no small advantage, and seems to be one of the pleasures of the poor man in the parable; for though he was already in Heaven, and felt all the raptures it could give, yet it was mentioned as an addition to his happiness, that he had once been wretched and now was comforted, tha the had known what it was to be miserable, and now felt what it was to be happy.

Thus, my friends, you see, Religion does what Philosophy could never do: it shews the equal dealings of Heaven to the happy and to the unhappy, and levels all human enjoyments to nearly the same standard. It

gives to both rich and poor the same happiness hereafter, and equal hopes to aspire after it; but if the rich have the advantage of enjoying pleasure here, the poor have the endless satisfaction of knowing what it was once to be miserable, when crowned with endless felicity hereafter; and even though it should be called a small advantage, yet being an eternal one, it must make up by duration what the temporal happiness of the great may have exceeded by intensest.

These are therefore the consolations which the wretched have peculiar to themselves, and in which they are above the rest of mankind; in other respects they are below them.

They who would know the miseries of the poor, must see life, and endure it. To declaim on the temporal advantages they enjoy, is only repeating what none either believe or practise. The men who have the necessities of living are not poor, and they who want them must be miserable. Yes, my friends, we must be miserable. No vain efforts of a refined imagination can sooth the wants of nature, can give elastic sweetness to the dark vapour of a dungeon, or ease to the throbings of a broken heart. Let the philosopher from his couch of softness tell us we can resist all these. Alas! the effort by which we resist them is still the greatest pain!—Death is slight, and any man may sustain it; but torments are dreadful, and these no man can endure.

To us, then, my friends, the promises of happiness in Heaven should be peculiarly dear; for if our reward be in this life alone, we are indeed of all men the most miserable. When I took round these gloomy walls, made to terrify, as well as to confine us; this light that only serves to shew the horrors of the place; those shackles that tyranny has imposed, or crime made necessary; when I survey these emaciated looks, and hear these groans, Oh, my friends, what a glorious exchange would Heaven be for these!—To fly through regions unconfined as air, to bask in the sunshine of eternal bliss, to carol over endless hymns of praise, to have no master to threaten or insult us, but the form of goodness himself for ever in our eyes; when I think of these things, death becomes the messenger of very glad tidings; when I think of these things, his sharpest arrow becomes the staff of my support; when I think of these things, what is there in life worth having?—when I think of these things, what is there that should not be spurned away?—kings in their palaces should groan for such advantages; but we, humbled as we are, should yearn for them.

And shall these things be ours?—Ours they will certainly be if we but try for them; and what is a comfort, we are shut out from many temptations that would retard our pur-

suit. Only let us try for them, and they will certainly be ours; and what is still a comfort, shortly too; for if we look back at past life, it appears but a very short span, and whatever we may think of the rest of life, it will yet be found of less duration; as we grow older the days seem to grow shorter, and our intimacy with time, ever lessens the perception of its stay. Then let us take comfort now, for we shall soon be at our journey's end; we shall soon lay down the heavy burden laid by Heaven upon us; and though death, the only friend of the wretched, for a little while mocks the weary traveller with the view, and like his horizon, still flies before him; yet the time will certainly and shortly come, when we shall cease from our toil; when the luxurious great ones of the world shall no more tread us to the earth, when we shall think with pleasure on our sufferings below, when we shall be surrounded with all our friends, or such as deserved our friendship; when our bliss be unutterable, and still, to crown all, unending.—*Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.*

#### AMEER KHAN.

We have been kindly favored with the following interesting account of the famous Ameer Khan, who has made so much noise in the Mharatta Country, and who is likely to make much more.—It is forwarded to us by one of the most intelligent and respectable officers in the Bengal army; one who is perfectly versed in the polities and history of the native Courts and Princes of India.—We are confident it will prove interesting to the generality of our readers, and they may rely on the facts it details.

" This translation is from an account of Ameer Khan, written by a very intelligent native who had ample opportunities of knowing the whole of his history. This Chief has made a considerable figure in Hindoostan for some years past, and bids fair to establish a Mossulmaun Dynasty, on the ruins of the Rajepont states..... He is now at Khoushal Ghur and is parcelling out the Jeipore Country to his principal Chiefs to collect the revenue, so that the Rajah like those of Joudpore, and Oudipore, &c. is reduced to a mere cypher.—Scindia is sunk into great insignificance, and seems afraid of quitting the neighbourhood of Natwar, lest some of Ameer Khan's partizans should lay hold of him, and Hoolear has long been in a state of perfect imbecility.—Since our government has been established in the ceded and conquered countries, the whole of the military and many of the civil servants employed under the former Governments, in Oude, Rohilkund, the Doaub, Agra and Delhi,

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have gone over to Ameer Khan, whom they now look up to as the only Chief, who can afford them the means of subsistence. They amount to about *ninety thousand*, of whom about one-third is generally with him, one-third at their homes, and the remaining third going and coming ; they pass as traders, carrying articles to his camp for sale, and living upon the produce until fortune throws some booty into their hands, with which they return to their houses. Pay, they occasionally get, but they depend chiefly on plunder. Thus is this Chief supported at present, but by the acquisition of the revenues of the Ra-  
jepot states, his power soon promises to acquire a more settled and permanent form, and he may, like Hyder Ally, become a serious thorn in our side ere long. He and his principal Chiefs, look anxiously towards Lucknow, the plunder of which and Benares they hope some day to share amongst them.

Gopaul Sing, the Bundelcund Chief, has retired to the district of Chanderee, and three troops of the 8th regiment of cavalry, who were detached into Bundelcund, returned on the 15th January."

*In the Name of the most Merciful God !*

Ameer Khan and Kurn Deen Khan, his elder and full brother, of the Afghan Rohilla tribe, compelled by the most wretched state of indigence to quit Sumbhal, where they formerly resided, in search of employ, went to Raghoor Gurb, and entered into the service of Durjun Sal Giraseea, of the Rajepoot Khunjuree Tribe. This employ, however, they left at the expiration of a few months ; and going to Bhopal-tal, got themselves enrolled in the Sebundee corps of the Bhopalman, Weezier Mohamed Khan, from whom they received the monthly pay of six rupees each. — After having spent nine months on this slender allowance, the command of ten men was given to Kurn Deen Khan by the Bhopalman, and from this period may be dated the commencement of the acquaintance between him and the two above-mentioned brothers. They became, in course of time, so distinguished in the Bhopalman's army, by their superior knowledge of oriental military tactics, and one or two places had been, principally through their means, so effectually reduced to their former state of obedience to the Bhopalman ; that, in consequence thereof, they were not only immediately promoted to the rank of jemadar, and placed in the command of from one to two hundred men, but were, step by step, daily advanced in dignity and power.

About that time the Afghan zeemeendars of Shahjehanpore and Suhawalpore (dependencies of Bhopal-tal) whose ancestors had inhabited these places ever since the time of the celebrated Tamerlane, unfurled the stand-

ard of revolt against the Bhopalman, their lord paramount ; a force was, therefore, sent against both their forts, which ultimately accomplished its object, by reducing them and expelling thence the rebel zeemeendars ; though not without some loss on the part of the assailants, Kurn Deeo Khan having been killed, and his brother Ameer Khan wounded in storming the fort of Suhawalpore. Shortly after the successful termination of this affair, Weezier Mohamed Khan gave Ameer Khan the command of a body of five hundred horse and two thousand foot.

Upon the death of Muhajer Scindea and Dowlat Rao's succession to the Musnud, Bala Rao Unghleea (the nephew of Unbojee Rao Unghleea deceased) marched from Onguin with an army of fifteen thousand horse and foot, and invaded Bhopal-tal : after several engagements, a peace was, through the mediation of Ameer Khan, concluded between the Bhopalman and Bala Rao Unghleea, who, as a condition of it, received from the former several thousand rupees ; and between whom and Ameer Khan commenced immediately after, a friendship so equally sudden and strong, that the latter instantly left the service of the man he had so recently been fighting for, and who had used him so well ; and entered into that of his new friend Bala Rao.

Shortly subsequent to these transactions, Jeswunt Rao Holkar who had been imprisoned by Raghojee Bhonsla, the Nagpoor man, having effected his escape from Nagpore, was, through fear of being discovered and retaken by either Scindea or Bhonsla, obliged to remain some months concealed in the woods, and content himself with the means of subsistence afforded him by the numerous wild inhabitants therein. On the demise, however, of Uhleea Baee, the widow of his deceased paternal uncle Khando Rao, he quitted his solitary concealment and went to Muhesyr, whence seizing on the treasury of his aunt, who had accumulated immense wealth in jewels and money, he expended it. — Bala Rao, also, whose ancestors were distantly related to those of Holkar, hearing of his good fortune, and in hopes of obtaining something from his generosity, paid him a visit ; but piqued probably at his not meeting with a reception that equalled his sanguine expectations, he parted from Holkar after a very short stay, and went to Marwar, in the employ of Scindea ! leaving with the former his quandam friend Ameer Khan, who in the war which afterwards broke out between Scindea and Holkar, devoted himself entirely to Holkar's service, and in common with his companions, rendered himself conspicuous in every affair of danger, by his cool and determined bravery ; but, particularly in the battle fought near Onguin, between Holkar's and Scindea's army, commanded by

a Mr. Jessing : in that action he gained a complete victory for Holkar, even after the latter had been twice repulsed by his enemy's troops. The engagement had been kept up on both sides with equal valour and obstinacy ; neither gave way, until about two o'clock in the afternoon ; when Holkar, who had already made one impetuous but unsuccessful charge on the enemy ; on his second attempt to get through their ranks was received with such a warm and well directed discharge from their cannon, that, unable to withstand their destructive fire, he made a precipitate retreat, and going up to Ameer Khan, he lamented the fate of the battle which he considered as lost. The latter, however, soon convinced him to the contrary ; for having selected a number of tried horsemen, on whom he knew he could depend, he immediately made a furious charge, and, esteemed the balls which were flying about him, less than cross bow shot,\* notwithstanding, he had received six cannon ball and bayonet wounds, he broke quite through the very centre of Scindea's army, compelled it to make a hasty, disorderly retreat ; and its commander Mr. Jessing to seek his safety by disguising himself, and remaining concealed in the house of a brahmin, unknown to all, but its owner and the news-paper writer of the government, Chunee Loll, who is still at the Court of Holkar. Ameer Khan, in hopes of bribing this man to discover to him the place where Mr. Jessing was concealed, sent him ten thousand rupees, signifying, at the same time, these his wishes. To this proposal, however, as Chunee Loll did not think proper to agree, the object of Ameer Khan's enmity escaped unhurt ; but as was before said, he nevertheless gained the entire credit of a victory that, at all events, was as glorious for him, as it was, perhaps, important to the person under whose banners he gained it.—In fine, the troops of Ameer Khan, proved themselves on that day, both collectively and individually brave soldiers.

On that very day Holkar conferred the title of Nawab on Ameer Khan, and gave him in fief, Seronge and other places contiguous to it, yielding an annual revenue of three lacks of rupees.

At present Ameer Khan keeps always with him about twenty thousand horsemen, of known bravery and experience, and four brigades ; together with a numerous host of pindarees or freebooters, who yearly leave but hardly ever return to Hindooostan ; moreover, besides these, many also, who having

\* It may be necessary here to add that these cross bow shot are, in Hindooostan, made of clay, and not, as in England of lead.—In this circumstance consists the strength of the comparison.

acquired considerable wealth from plundering are completely independent, remaining at home, apply themselves to trade, and are the friends of Ameer Khan.

Mahomed Shah Khan, the name of a Rohillah, who married Ameer Khan's niece, is a very brave and intelligent man, is honored with the title of Moketyar Addowlie, has the exclusive management of Ameer Khan's four brigades ; and is, besides, the acknowledged successor of the latter.

Ameer Khan has also conferred the title of Nawab on ten Afghan Sirdars of his army, (whose courage and fidelity he sufficiently put to the test in his obstinate and successful engagement with Scindea's army, as before stated) and given to each of them the command of either one thousand or five hundred horse : upon these ten men, every one of whom considers himself as great as Ameer Khan, and is equally ambitious, he places the most implicit reliance.

#### *Some Account of the Rajah Himmut Rao.*

Laik Singh, Himmut Rao and Doonkur Das, are of the Kaithi Suksenci Khure Tribe, and formerly dwelt at Bilgram, a town, belonging at that time, to the Cannage Government ; Laik Singh, and Himmut Rao, were in those days, employed as accomptants in the city and suburbs of Furukhabad ; Doonkur Das, who still resides at Bilgram, remaining at home to take care of his own and his brother's families.

The two former, shortly after they quitted that employment, happening, by good luck, to alight at Bhopal-tul, in search of some other employ, were taken into the service of the Nawab Cheite Khan, at a very moderate monthly stipend. By remaining, however with him for a period of twelve years, they gradually insinuated themselves into situations of great emolument in the Bhopalman's government, and became at length immensely rich. During this interval one of the Kanoongas of Bhopal, envious of their wealth and prosperity, and determined on their destruction, mixed poison in the viands which he set before them, at an entertainment to which he had, for this express purpose invited them : Laik Singh died, in consequence, on the spot ; but by the aid of medicine, the life of Himmut Rao was saved.

To this man's friendship for, and the assistance he gave to Kurn Deen Khan and Ameer Khan, as well on their first entrance into the service of the Bhopalman, as afterwards, may be attributed, in some measure, the good treatment and subsequent success which they both, but Ameer Khan in particular, experienced in it.

In fine, a few days after the territory of the Bhopalman had been plundered and laid waste by the Burgees,\* the relation of which would

\* The name of a tribe.

be foreign to the present purpose, Himmut Rao left Bhopal-tal, and nearly about the time of, or shortly after the commencement of the friendship between Ameer Khan and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, went to Ameer Khan, who gave him a most friendly reception.

At the time Ameer Khan plundered the city of Sagur, then belonging to Gunda Dhar Bala, the Calpee-man and every one of his followers became rich from the booty they severally acquired therefrom ;—Ameer Khan exalted Himmut Rao by conferring on him the title of Rao Himmut Rao, and presented him with a Palkee. He also made Bhawanee Purshaud, son of the deceased Laik Singh, his private secretary, Khealee Ram, a son of Doonkur Das, one of his private pay-masters, and entrusted Jyij Ram with the management of the business relating to his Jaggeer of Seronj ; lastly, he further appointed Rao Himmut Rao to be his ambassador at the Court of Holkar Rajah, and others. The manners of this Rao are indeed so insinuating, that he not only fixed himself firmly in the good graces of his new master Ameer Khan, but during his Embassy to the Court of the Muha Raja Suware Purtab Singh Bahadur, got himself dignified with the title of Raja, by the latter also, and continued to advance himself daily.

He is at present at Holkar's Court in quality of ambassador; but has notwithstanding his absence, contrived to get his sons and nephews placed in every situation of dignity or emolument in Ameer Khan's Government. They have, in fact, engrossed to themselves so entirely the management of the Khan's private affairs, the administration of public business, and the regulation of his army, that it is next to impossible for any one else to obtain any thing in it, unless it be through either Himmut Rao or their means.

#### TYGER-HUNTINGS : DANGER.

We have on several occasions, inserted particulars of the ferocity of the Tyger, the scourge of India. From the success of some of our countrymen in destroying tygers, and from the good fortune of Paul\* the famous sportsman hunter, some might be induced to think little of the danger incurred in this kind of chase. By way of correcting that mistake, by shewing what *has* happened, and therefore *may* happen again, as well as from their own interest, respectively, we are induced to insert the history of the following hair-breadth escapes.—They may occur to recollection, at some important juncture ; and perhaps may contribute to the personal

safety of some adventurous compatriot, whose native and national courage, needs much rather the bridle than the spur.

*Calcutta, May 15.*—Letters from the Vizier's camp, at Surputty, notice a very narrow escape of Captain Baillie, the resident at the court of Lucknow, from an accident that threatened a fatal termination. The circumstances, are as follow :

On the morning of the 28th ultimo, the Nawab, being on his annual hunting excursion, a report was brought in that the jungle, adjoining the Camp, abounded with Tygers and other game ; thither, accordingly, the Nawab, Captain Baillie, and the hunting party, bent their way with all expedition. Shortly after entering the jungle, the party started three tygers and a bear. One of the tygers attacked the elephant on which Captain Baillie was mounted with the utmost ferocity ; the elephant became unruly, and Captain Baillie was precipitated from the Howdah to a considerable distance with great force, and with his gun in his hand. He was very severely bruised. Most fortunately, at the instant of his fall, the Nawab fired and lodged the ball from a rifle piece in the body of the tyger, which, though it did not kill the animal, brought him to the ground. The tyger being thus disabled, Captain Baillie had time to recover from the shock occasioned by the fall ; and advancing very coolly towards the tyger, who had now got upon his legs, pointed his double barrelled rifle, and lodged the contents in his head, which gave him the *coup de grâce*.

By this time the party had heard of the accident, and, dismounting, came up to Capt. Baillie, who was much exhausted, and severely bruised in several parts of his body. He was freely bled upon the spot by Dr. Law, from which he received immediate relief ; and, by our letters of the 2d curr., we learn that he was quickly recovering. The party were to set out on their return for Lucknow on the 3d curr. They having had tolerably good sport ; and in the jungle which they hunted in the morning of the 28th ult., they killed seven tygers and five bears. A female bear was shot while running off with two cubs on her back—the two young bruisins were taken alive. Two or three men who were so imprudent as to venture alone into the jungle, are supposed to have been carried off by the tygers, as they were missing, and no account heard of them. One man, while cutting reeds, was seized by a tyger ; upon which, with great presence of mind, he thrust his knife into the abdomen of his assailant, who finding himself thus roughly attacked, made off, leaving the reed-cutter to make his escape. This tyger was shot in the course of the same morning, by the Nawab,

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 1155.

Account of a tyger, which was killed a few days ago, in the vicinity of Calcutta, by a party of gentlemen who were on a sporting excursion :—

" May the 19th, at half past 4 o'clock, P. M. information having been brought to the party that a tyger had killed a cow; the party immediately ordered their elephants and proceeded to the sport. In beating down a small ravine, they discovered the carcass of a cow, which, to all appearance, had just been killed, and nearly half devoured. Proceeding a few yards farther, the tyger broke cover and went across a plain; the party followed and wounded him severely; upon which he returned to deep cover, but finding himself so very closely pursued, he charged one of the gentlemen's elephants, in high style, and succeeded in fastening one of his fore-paws in the trunk of the animal, a few inches below the eyes, and the other on the top of the head, which severely wounded her. The tyger was however instantly dislodged from his position, by the exertions of the animal, with her trunk, and two shots from the rider, besides a severe blow on the head from the Guz-box of the Mohaut; when he left his present object, and made another desperate charge at a second elephant; and succeeded in pulling him down, and carrying away the upper part of his ear. The poor Mohaut had a miraculous escape,—he was precipitated into the jungle, from off the elephant, but fortunately sustained no injury.

" After beating once more down the ravine, the party again came upon the tyger, and succeeded in wounding him so severely, that he dropped; but one of the elephants coming too near him at the same instant, and being unawares, owing to the great heaviness and depth of the cover, the tyger contrived to seize his trunk with his teeth, at the same time fixing his claws on each of the animal's fore feet. In this state, the tyger was drawn a short distance by the elephant, but soon shook off by the weight of his fore-feet, with which he laboured him whilst in that posture: at this time, he received two balls from the rider of the assailed elephant, which gave him the *coup de grâce*. The latter elephant was so severely wounded, that he could scarcely walk for some days, and will be useless for at least a month to come. The trunk was also shockingly lacerated. This elephant evinced great courage throughout the whole of the rencontre, and afterwards came up to the dead tyger.

" By some experienced hunters, who were of the party, this tyger was considered to have afforded as good sport and play as any hitherto seen or hunted in Bengal. He was full grown, and somewhat higher than usual,

although not particularly long. His dimensions are as follow :—

	feet.	inch.
From the tail to the tip of the nose, or extreme length.....	9	1
Height .....	4	1
Round to the upper part of the arm, at the shoulder... ....	2	6
Between the ears, or from tip to tip.....	1	8

" Some days after, the party fell in with the tygress, which was also killed, without much opposition."

COL. DON LORENZO XEMENEZ'S ACCOUNT OF DON FRANCIS ESPOZ AND MINA, THE CELEBRATED SPANISH GUERRILLA.

The following article has appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine: it is a translation from the Spanish; and it depicts, in lively colours, the portrait of a warrior, whom the French have honoured with the appellation of *brigand*; which is passport sufficient to distinction and glory. We have narrated the same exploit as restored Don Ximenes to liberty in our tenth Volume, p. 345, and this article may be considered as the completion of that account. Unquestionably, there are many such *brigands* as Mina, in different parts of Spain. This account enables us to form some estimate on the damage they do to the French armies; on the difficulties the French have in prospect, before they can subdue them; and on the length of time, their unhappy country which thus struggles for its liberty, is likely to endure the evils of intestine war, before it can hope for tolerable tranquillity. What has not the Corsican's ambition to answer for, to France, to Spain, to humanity, and to God?

After a circuitous march, and all of us prisoners worn down with sorrow and fatigue, we approached the French frontier; when it pleased Divine Providence that 21 officers, and 800 Spanish soldiers, prisoners of war, should owe their liberty to that illustrious partisan, Don Francisco Espoz and Mina, and his brave companions in arms. Although I owe to this great man the singular benefit of being saved by him from slavery, and perhaps death, and that I love him, and shall love him to the latest hour of my existence; do not, for this reason, believe that the account I am about to write is exaggerated. I am, on the contrary, afraid that want of talent will prevent my explaining myself with sufficient force and precision; and that the military reputation of this celebrated *Guerilla* will suffer in this attempt of mine. I have

been an eye-witness of most of what I relate; and where I have not been such, I have heard it from Mina himself, of whose veracity no one can ever doubt, particularly when his countrymen, the people of Navarre, men of simple manners, but of unshaken patriotism, affirm the same. I have given myself no trouble to arrange or dress out this account; being contented with relating simply, and with strict truth, what happened; and with placing before the eyes of my companions in arms the faithful picture of a hero, who perhaps may be destined by the Deity, some day or other, to liberate Spain from its ferocious enemy; as a small token of my gratitude to that valiant hero, who broke my chains of slavery, as well as those of 800 Spaniards, setting us at liberty to return and fight for our beloved country.

Having left Vitoria the 25th of May, 1811, the convoy that went with us consisted of 1600 infantry and 200 cavalry (French). We had hardly marched two leagues, when between Mondragon and Vitoria, we saw two woods on the right and left of the road; immediately on approaching them, we heard a shot; instantly a most destructive fire assailed us on each flank, in front and in rear; which was so unexpected, that, with the confusion of killed and wounded, such was the panic that seized the *Invincibles* (the French), that they were unable to form, or to make the least resistance; nor could they even see their enemy, the Guerillas not only being concealed in the bushes, but having also climbed up the trees. In the midst of all this horror and confusion, of killed and wounded, and carriages knocked to pieces, the Invincibles were obliged to beg of us prisoners to assist them. The intrepid Mina, in front of 150 cavalry, charged them at this moment in the rear, and, like a lion, cut to pieces and destroyed every thing he met with, spreading terror and dismay in the road, putting to death men, women, or children. At this moment, we ran to our companions and defenders, while the hottest of the fire was going on, and every one tried to save himself from instant death. As soon as this horrible massacre was over, I had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with Mina, who ordered us to be marched in security to Zalduendo, six leagues distant from the point of attack. The whole of the convoy fell into his possession (the value of which was not less than a million of dollars); and between 7 and 800 Invincibles were killed, 150 prisoners, with a Colonel (Labite), were taken, and eight other officers. I must not pass over in silence the circumstance of Mina's having in his division a countryman who fires four blunderbuss barrels in one stock; they are so made as to rest upon a swivel, which, when he intends making use of it, he chains to the ground; he loads each of

these barrels with 32 balls, and he fires the four off with one lock. On this attack, at one discharge, he knocked over four coaches that were in the convoy, killing all the women and officers that were in them.

With respect to the spy, who brought him the intelligence that the convoy was going to proceed on its journey to France; of the day it was to start from Vitoria; of the number of prisoners that were with it; and of the French troops who composed the escort; with many other particulars; he ordered him to be lashed to a part of the rock, placing a guard over him, with strict orders to kill him if he offered to try to get away. The instant the attack was over, which lasted five hours without intermission, he sent for him, and said—"You are a good fellow—you have not deceived me—go—here is a thousand pounds for you."

In a small village that we passed through, about a league and a half from Vitoria, we found all the doors of the houses shut, and there was not a living soul to be seen. The reason of this, I found, was, that Mina, as soon as he determined to place himself in ambush, in the evening of the preceding night went into the village, and carried away every creature out of it; men, women, and children, old and young, he collected in the market-place, tied them two and two surrounded them with his division, and marched them up into the mountains: he there placed a strong guard over them, and told them, if they offered to speak, or make the least noise, that they should be instantly put to death; promising them, if they made no resistance, to set them at liberty in eight hours. By this means, the French were unable to get the least intelligence of the ambuscade.

Mina is a well-made man, of a florid complexion, robust, and about five feet eight inches high, a man of few words, frank in his manner, detesting loose women, for he will not allow one to follow an officer or soldier of his party, nor, indeed, will he keep an officer or a soldier with him who is attached to them; he is between 20 and 30 years old; eats but seldom; and never sleeps more than two hours in the night, and then always with his loaded pistols in his girdle, and his room locked, on the few nights he ever passes in a village. He is very thoughtful; never communicative; his officers never, by any accident, know where he intends to march. The instant the drum beats, whether it is for roll-call or not, he insists upon their all appearing, and the officers mounted (that is, the captains, for none others are allowed horses), and their mules, with baggage, loaded. When least expected, he places himself at the head of his men, saying, "Follow me!" and often he marches them in this

way thirty miles ; and, even on the day of his attacking the convoy, he marched them 40 miles, without the horses or men eating the whole day. He happened, at this time, to have little or no forage, either for his men or horses ; but, when he has plenty, he is very liberal in giving it away, never allowing any one to receive pay for it ; and, indeed, the patriotism of the people, and their adoration of Mina, is such, that they give every thing cheerfully. Whenever a volunteer of infantry joins Mina, he is not allowed to bring any thing but a pair of sandals, half-stockings, breeches, and jacket. Whenever his shirt is dirty, he goes to the first house near him, enters, and says, "the shirt I have on is dirty—give me a clean one." The countryman changes with him ; and, if he has time, washes it, and gets his own back ; if not, he keeps Mina's and Mina the countryman's. His arms are all rusty on the outside, but he is particularly careful to have them well cleaned within, and good locks and flints : his bayonets are encrusted with the blood of Frenchmen. The captain who commands the advanced guard is called the *Dos Pelos*, (why, I know not;) but in this last business he ordered all his men to put three musket-balls in each of their pieces ; and said, "I know they did as I ordered them, for in the first discharge they killed and wounded 60 people. His cavalry, at this time, consisted of 150 intrepid and valiant men, dressed like Hussars, with jacket and blue pantaloons ; caps like the rest of the army, with this difference, that they have about a yard of red cloth hanging down their backs, in a point from the cap, and a gold tassel at the end. All of them wear sandals and spurs ; and Mina himself never wears boots, or half-boots, but sandals, in order the more easily to escape, by climbing up the side of mountains, if he gets knocked off his horse. He has several times saved himself miraculously in this way.

Whenever a youth wishes to enlist in the cavalry, after being examined by Mina, and questioned, he calls for the commanding officer of the infantry, and says, "This boy wishes to serve in the cavalry : take him first with you, and let me know how he behaves." The first action they are engaged in, this captain, who commands the infantry, and is on horseback, keeps the boy close to him during the whole of the action, and watches narrowly how he behaves ; and after having been four times in action, if he distinguishes himself, the captain brings him to Mina, and says, "This lad will do ; he is worthy to die for his country." Mina then furnishes him with arms, and a horse, closely watching him himself, to see how he behaves. By these means, his corps is composed of the most desperate and intrepid Spaniards that live.

Mina has one boy of 14 years old in his troop. He is mounted on a poney, with arms in proportion to his youth, a double-barrelled carbine, with pistols and sword. He is always in the advanced guard, and, of course, goes into action the first. This lad, by himself, got between five French cavalry soldiers, and called to them to surrender. The French, observing that a strong party of Mina's cavalry were headed by the boy, turned about, and were in the act of galloping off, when the boy charged one of them, and knocked him off his horse; and kept hold of the bridle of a second, until some of his companions came up, who put them both to the sword. Mina himself says, that he is one of the bravest lads that he has in his division ; and, if Mina says so, you may be assured that the boy is something remarkable.

The French call Mina the King of Navarre. In whatever town he enters, he is sure to find every thing that he wants ; the whole province think it an honour to have him as a guest. No officer in Navarre pays for his meals ; every thing is brought out to them gratis. This extraordinary man has found means to get rid of all French spies cleverly enough, and without putting them to death. Whenever any of his partizans have brought him spies, he strips them stark naked to see if they have papers, plans, or drawings ; and, if he finds any thing of the sort, he calls instantly for one of the soldiers of his guard, and says to him, "Take this fellow—he is a spy—cut off his right ear." The soldier (who has had pretty good practice at this work) draws his sword, and performs the operation as cleverly as a regular surgeon. This operation being finished, he heats an iron mark red-hot, and stamps upon his forehead—*Viva Mina!* With this mark the man remains during the rest of his life ; and I have been assured that, so ashamed are those who have suffered this operation, of shewing themselves, that they have been found singly in the mountains, actually starved to death. Mina has an hospital for his sick and wounded near a beautiful little village called Estella, close upon the brow of a mountain. Six women attend upon the sick, with two excellent surgeons. They are well supplied with every thing gratis. The French know the spot where he has established this hospital, and have made several attempts to surprise it, but never with success. Mina is sure to get information when they are coming ; and the inhabitants of the little village all turn out, and carry the sick and wounded on biers, on their shoulders, up six leagues into the mountains, where they remain in perfect security, until the French retire. In this same mountain, he has a cave, where he fabricates his own gunpowder ; and with this he is pretty well supplied. Mina

encourages the people of Navarre to trade with the French : he gives them passports to do so ; by which means he secures many articles for the comfort and advantage of his men, that he could not obtain otherwise. And, for allowing this trade, he gets what he wants *gratis*. If those who wish to trade are rich, he exacts money from them, which goes towards the pay of his soldiers, but more particularly to pay his spies, to obtain information of the movements of the French. To these men he is unbounded in his liberality, and he is supplied with the most correct information of the motions of the enemy ; not a man can stir, that Mina is not informed of it. If the alcaldes (or justices of the peace) of a village are ordered by the French to make any requisition, and if they do not instantly inform Mina of it, he goes himself to their houses, in the night, and shoots them : he has done this to no less than nine of those fellows. If they inform him, Mina then takes steps accordingly, either to intercept their communications, or cut off their soldiers, or molest them in one way or other. Every volunteer has plenty of wine, meat, and bread. Every thing he takes in an action is his own ; however, it must be after the battle is over—he shouls every man that plunders while he ought to be fighting. His tactick is reduced simply to forming line of battle, column, charging, and great care never to fire without being sure of hitting the object. He never allows gaming, nor a pack of cards, either among the officers or soldiers. Plunderers at all times he shoots. Officers and soldiers are all punished alike, when they forget their duty. He never takes either a regular soldier, or a regular-bred officer, into his corps. He says, “*they pretend to have too much theory—and he sees they fail in all their attempts.*” His second in command is Guruchaga, about his own age, taller and thinner, of a most violent and hasty temper, moderate talents, brave to a degree that is incredible, impetuous in action, and a powerful arm with the sword. Mina is very fond of him, and he is the only man in whom he places implicit confidence, and sometimes consults. This man is severe with the troops, and makes himself feared and respected. He is, in general, the observer of the conduct of the army in battle ; and, according to his report of their individual valour, they are promoted. Mina has a perfect knowledge, as well as all his officers and soldiers, of the whole country, and all the passes in the mountains ; and, whenever it is necessary, he disperses his people, appointing a particular spot, some distance off, to meet at ; where they never fail to arrive, although the country is surrounded by the French. On a recent occasion, he practised this with great success : he was surrounded by 20,000 French,

who had received orders to destroy him and his corps at all hazards. Mina knew the peril of his situation ; but, with his 3000 men, he remained in the mountains 15 days, treating the French with the utmost contempt. At length, about dusk in the evening, he saw himself surrounded by four columns of the enemy, who were pressing down upon him. With the greatest coolness, he called all his men around him, and said, “Gentlemen, we are in an unpleasant situation here. Let every captain take care of his company. Let the rendezvous be at such a place (naming one)—*Mina* the rallying-word. And now let every man disperse, and make the best of his way.” They immediately dispersed. The French deployed their columns at day-light, in the morning ; and, when they thought that they had these people in their power, they found the whole of them had escaped. In five days afterwards, Mina was at the head of his men, committing depredations on the French, ten leagues from that spot, and without having lost a single individual. This is Mina’s own account of the circumstance.

After we came into the power of Mina, by the capture of the French convoy who were escorting us, Mina’s whole care was to provide for our security. He marched us through different villages, and across mountains, sometimes close to the French lines. He endeavoured, if possible, to get us to Valencia, for which purpose he sent to Duran and Empecinado, to desire them to co-operate with him, and to pass along the banks of the Ebro, in order that they might protect our passage across. He waited with anxiety 12 days for an answer from Empecinado, but got none. (Unfortunately, Empecinado had been attacked by the French at this time, and lost his artillery.) At length, he determined to execute this project by himself. He ordered some boards to be placed on carts, with preparations to make a bridge ; and spread a report that he intended to cross the Ebro at a certain point. The carts and wagons, that he loaded with these materials, he moved down in the day-time, towards the stream. The French hearing this, waited anxiously expecting Mina and his troops. In the mean time, Mina started in the middle of the night, marched twelve miles from the spot where he reported building his bridge ; and, coming to the banks of the river, he jumped off his horse, and said, “Here is the spot where I will take you across.” Without the least noise or confusion, Mina, halted all his men, forced his own horse into the river, to try the depth ; and, finding it practicable, he ordered a hundred men to get up behind a hundred of the cavalry, and plunge into the river. In this manner, he contrived to pass over 800 Spanish prisoners, and land

them in perfect safety, before the French were aware that he was not coming down to the bridge. The moment he had placed us in safety on the other side of the river, he said, "Now, Spaniards! you are safe." He divided two bandkerchiefs full of dollars amongst us, saying that we had as good right to share in the plunder of the French as they had; and wishing us farewell, galloped into the river with his cavalry, and disappeared, leaving 20 dragoons and an officer to escort us.

This extraordinary man might, if he chose it, increase the number of his army to ten or twelve thousand men; but he has no vanity; and says fairly, that he thinks he can manage four or five thousand men better than a larger number.

#### ESTIMATE OF THE POPULATION OF SHEFFIELD, IN 1615.

We have often wished for reports of former times, not seldom described among us as "good old days," as "the golden days" of this kingdom, from which to justify an opinion by comparison with the present time. In the absence of general documents we must content ourselves with the information derivable from local and particular accounts. One of these the present article submits to our readers. The original is in possession of the right hon. Sir Joseph Banks; and neither its authenticity nor its correctness can be doubted.

The first remark it affords is, that however in the present day we may lament the proportion of about *one in twelve* throughout the nation receiving charitable support from their parishes, yet that it was much worse in Sheffield formerly,—inasmuch as the proportion of poor appears to have been *one in three*.

Secondly, that of the remainder about *one in ten* were so nearly poor, that they were unable to pay towards the relief of others, or to provide against the incidental distresses of human life.

Thirdly, that if we deduct children and servants the proportion of these sufferers will prove to be much greater than already stated: and,

Fourthly, that it is scarcely possible, under any decline of the manufactures of Sheffield, that the proportion of the poor, the unable, and the laborious, should be greater, by force of indigence, than it was in the year 1615.

Can manufactures then be justly said to have impoverished Sheffield? Are there not many towns which, would they look back to their origin, would find reason to conclude that they were formerly poorer than they are now, notwithstanding bad times? Ought we not to consider the whole of a district rather than a town, a closely inhabited space?

—and to advert to towns which by being forsaken of their manufacturing families, are now reduced to their original insignificance? In fact, industry is the natural parent of wealth, notwithstanding the suspensions it occasionally experiences: is it not so in our day, no less than formerly, *upon the whole?*

"By a survey of the towne of Sheffield, taken the second daie of January, 1615, by 14 of the most sufficient inhabitants there, it appeared, that there are, in the towne of Sheffield, 2,207 people; of which there are, 725, which are not able to live without the charity of their neighbor.—These are all beginning poore.

100 householders, which relieve others.—These, though the best sort, are but poor artificers, and amongst them is not one that can keepe a teame on his own lands, and not above.....which have lands of their own to keep a cowe.

160 householders, not able to relieve others.—These are such as, though they beg not, are not able to abyde the storme of one fortnight's sickness, but would thereby be driven to beggary.

1,222 children and servants of the said householders.—The greater part of these are such as live of small wages, and are constrained to worke sore to provide them necessaries."

#### FURTHER ANECDOTES OF TALAMASH, THE FRENCH DERVEISH.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. XI. pp. 337, 455.]  
To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—*Talamash*, the Dervish, whom you mention in your Panorama for February, was taken by the Leopard in the Madagascar passage, on board a privateer called *l'Apollon*, Captain Vaillante. He acted as interpreter on board her, and afterwards in the same capacity with Admiral Blankett. He was supposed to be a Jesuit missionary, but denied it. His account of himself was—that he was born in Constantinople;—his father was a Frenchman, attached to the suite of the ambassador of that nation;—his mother was a Greek woman;—that, speaking Turkish, he travelled to the East, and had been over the whole of India. In the American war, he was employed by Mr. Hastings to carry a dispatch from Bengal over land to Aleppo; and latterly having a wish to mix again in European society, he had gone to the Isle of France;—where the troubles of the times obliged him to make a cruise, to prevent being suspected as a spy, and being sent to prison. I knew him personally. His dress and manner of living were extremely simple; the first was a blue shirt and long drawers, with a red sash round

the waist, hat, and shoes : the latter—little rice and curry, with water to drink. His intention was to reside in some part of India, where he was little known.

There was another Dervish by *Talamas's* account, a true Frenchman, but calling himself a Turk ; who lived at Surat, at the time *Talamas* was brought to Bombay by the Leopard. He called himself *Omrooz* ; and was employed in the Indian army that went to the Red Sea, under Colonel Murray, the present-quarter-master general in Portugal, as interpreter. What thanks, Mr. Panorama, are due to Lord Wellesley for establishing the college at Bengal, from whence may be obtained interpreters in all the languages of the East, without lying at the mercy of a concealed enemy, who might cause more mischief to his employers than a lost battle !—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

3d March, 1812.

VERITAS.

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#### ASSISTANCE IN DISTRESS : FIDELITY AND INGENUITY OF A DOG.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir,—Observing in your last number, page 537, an article importing the attention directed to be paid to travellers on the mountains which separate Switzerland from Italy, I take the liberty of desiring your insertion of the method formerly taken to convey assistance to cases of distress in those elevated regions. I flatter myself your sense of justice to the merits of the canine species, were there no other reason, would insure it a favourable reception. I am, yours, &c.

A TRAVELLER.

The mountains of Switzerland are in many places covered with enormous accumulations of snow, and this snow hangs over unfathomable abysses, which often prove the grave of cautious travellers. Sometimes these stupendous masses elevate themselves to the clouds and as they have no other basis to support them than a shelving ridge of rock, that runs on to a point, the slightest impulse sets them in motion, suddenly they move forward, precipitate themselves with the noise of thunder, and overwhelm men and cattle beyond all possibility of escape.

In order to afford some security against the dangers to which travellers are exposed in these wild and trackless regions, inns have been erected, where the bewildered wanderer may find some refreshment, and a temporary place of refuge.

In these inns, it is usual to train up large dogs to traverse the steep and rugged foot-paths. These dogs commonly carry, fastened to their necks by an iron chain, small bottles, filled with spirits, which they reach to the traveller, whom they find lying, exhausted with fatigue, in the snow, after which they con-

duct him to the inn destined for his reception.

As one of these dogs was taking his usual rounds, he found a boy, about six years old, whose mother had fallen into the snowy abyss, and was lost to him for ever. Benumbed with cold, and faint with hunger, the helpless innocent lay crying on the side of the path. The dog ran to him, and raising his head, shewed him the invigorating cordial which he carried for the relief of exhausted travellers. The child, not understanding the nature of his offer, started with affright, and made a motion to escape. The dog, in order to inspire him with confidence, gently lifted up his paw, laid it still more gently upon his leg, and licked his hands which were quite contracted with the severity of the cold.

The child not comprehending the meaning of these silent tokens of friendship and sympathy, made an attempt to rise up, but his whole body was so stiff with the cold, that he immediately fell again to the ground. Compassion for the helpless situation of the child, rendered the generous animal inventive : either with a view to warm him, or in order to dispel his apprehensions, he laid himself upon the body of the boy, and pressed himself close to it. The child, finding the benefit of the warmth thus communicated to him by the dog, gradually gained confidence towards him, and at length clasped his arms round him. The benevolent animal drew him along in this position with the utmost care to the inn, where every thing was done that was necessary to recover him.

This trait of benevolence in the dog excited the admiration of every neighbouring canton. A wealthy gentleman took the little orphan under his protection, and had a painting made of the affecting scene by an eminent artist at Bern, which he directed to be hung up in the inn to which the generous preserver of the child belonged.

For additional hints on this subject, and the hazards run by travellers in these mountains. Compare *Panorama*, Vol. I. p. 733.

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#### CORRECTIONS IN BOTANICAL DATES.— MODES OF SALUTATION.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir, Your correspondent *Botanicus* (p. 318.) seems not clearly to distinguish the currant of *Zante*, from our common currant. The former is a species of vine, or rather a variety of the common vine, known here chiefly in the grocer's shops ; not being worth cultivating in England, though the ripe fruit is exquisite in *Zante*. *Hakluyt*, in his Remembrances (Anno 1582.) informs us, that "it is said, since we traded to *Zante*, that the plant which beareth the *coren* is brought into this realm from thence." — *Parkinson* (Parad. Anno 1629.) gives " the currant grape or the

grape of Corinth" in his list of grapes, and says it is "the least of all, bearing both few and very seldom with us." The latter, our common currant, is a native of our northern countries, and is so little known in the south of Europe as scarcely to have a name.

Your correspondent is mistaken in saying that "Potatoes were first imported into Europe, in the year 1665, by Hawkins." These were sweet potatoes. The potato now so widely cultivated was probably introduced in 1586. Sir Joseph Banks has given an account of all we know upon the subject, in the first volume of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society. The introduction of foreign plants into this country, as far as it could be ascertained, is noted briefly in Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*; and the subject is copiously treated, relative to the more important species, in Martyn's late edition of Miller's Dictionary.

On the subject of different modes of salutation (p. 330) give me leave to add, that when I was at Geneva, on meeting an intimate friend, we shook hands most heartily after the English manner. I found that the natives were much surprised at our mutual coldness, and expected that we should have embraced and kissed each other. I was as much surprised at a salutation which I witnessed at Paris. In passing the Pont Neuf, a single gentleman met a lady and gentleman arm in arm. The former stopped at some little distance, and first making a profound reverential bow to the lady, then ran up to the gentleman, and hugged and kissed him on both cheeks. This being a single fact, I do not conclude that it is a general custom at Paris; or rather that it *was*, for I observed this occurrence many years since, under the old regime. Certainly the custom of one man hugging and kissing another, which prevails at least in France and Italy, is very nauseous to a true Briton.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

T. M.

\* \* \* Whoever has resided long enough at Paris to become familiar with the manners of the people, has witnessed the circumstance noticed by our correspondent a hundred times over; and, in all the relations of life, and of friendship. There are however rules on this subject: an elder person, for instance, expects to receive not to give the embrace; a person departing, usually leaves this token with his friend who remains at home; those who have conferred favours receive it from those who have obtained them, &c. Will our readers place themselves for a moment in the embarrassing situation of a youthful Englishman, expected to know enough of the world to comply with its customs, and finding it impossible to decline the offered cheek—on the

right side—on the left side—On the awkwardness:—*à mal-adresse*—the *mauvaise honte*—the not-knowing what to do with himself—which we have witnessed, and which has excited our deepest sympathy—*à la mode de John Bull*, on such occasions!—especially when ladies, young, handsome, and sprightly have been in company.

#### PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON THE ADVANTAGES ATTENDING CANAL-CARRIAGE.

The following considerations though suggested on occasion of the intended Canal to Cambridge from Stortford, &c., possess so much good sense, are so applicable to the general question of Canals, and are so proper to be recorded by means superior to the papers of the day, that we willingly give them a place in our pages.—The public is indebted for them to the Rev W Leworthy of Harston. We have omitted a few lines which were applicable only to local interests.

*Mr. Editor.*—Men in their present state must necessarily have recourse to divers inventions to meet the exigencies of the times;—neither the same methods of carriage, nor the same kind of agricultural instruments, as were used in former times, can produce effects sufficiently expeditious and powerful to supply the wants of a very increasing population. Who can read the Report printed by order of the House of Commons, which states, "that importation of corn has continued to increase for 35 years, and in 1810 to the enormous amount of two millions two hundred twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one quarters," which did not cost less than seven millions of guineas, and not feel anxious to avert the great distress, which (in the state of surrounding nations) one year of extraordinary scarcity may bring upon us. And who can bear to see the produce of our soil wasted in feeding horses for useless carriage, when our laborious poor are suffering for want of bread, or the coin of this kingdom is sent out of it to encourage foreign agriculture, to the neglect of our own, without feeling himself compelled to promote every measure that has a tendency to diminish the waste, or to increase the quantity of our resources?—We are told by the same authority, that the population of Great Britain has increased nearly one-sixth during the last ten years, and consequently the demand for food for men has increased in the same proportion, which added to the amount of importation of corn, is an unanswerable reason for the disuse of animal labour in all possible cases.

I have been assured by well-informed persons, that wagon horses, in constant employ, cost the proprietors £50 each, and consume the produce of eight acres of land, annually. If the Canal should be the means

of releasing 1000 horses from such laborious and destructive employment. £50,000, and 8000 acres of land, and their labour might be applied to more useful purposes.

A report is industriously circulated among farmers, and pretty generally believed, "that the Canal will bring so much corn into the country as to overstock the market." Nothing can exceed the folly of such an assertion, except the folly of those who believe it. On the contrary, the Canal will facilitate the circulation of corn brought to it, and is nothing more than a cheap substitution for waggon, carts, and turnpike-roads, which are an improvement on bye lanes and pack-horses, the original mode of conveyance in this country. I appeal to the common sense of those, at least who have any, to say what would be the value of the produce of this country, without the accommodation of good roads to London? — If the same force were required to draw ten quarters of corn, which can now draw twenty, it is clear that the price of carriage would be double, or 12s. instead of 6s. per quarter; and consequently the value of the produce would be diminished 6s. per quarter; and when the projected Canal, and barges shall become substitutes for roads, waggon and horses, and the price of conveyance be 2s. per quarter instead of 6s., the value of the produce will be increased 4s. per quarter.

I have constantly (as a Magistrate) attended to the complaints of the poor, and have always found that one of their hardships, and which they urge very forcibly, is the dearness of coals, which are generally sold to them by retail shopkeepers at 2s. per bushel, in situations where they will be had by the Canal for 1s. 3d. A very good reason for internal navigation.

I do assert, without fear of contradiction by any person who will subscribe his name, that the capability of a country to produce, and not its present productions, affords the best means of ascertaining the probable quantity of tonnage which is likely to be transported upon a navigation connecting with, or passing through that country, for it is well known that no inconsiderable portion of tonnage upon Canals, arises from articles upon which the undertakers of them never calculated; and this is applicable to the intended Junction Canal, for the country on the sides of the Cam is favourable to the cultivation of various objects of general use,—as potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c. &c., which cannot now be cultivated as profitable crops on account of the distance and expence of land carriage to London, the principal place of consumption. Reed, turf, sedge, osiers, brick, lime, stone, slate, timber, will have a more general circulation when the price of conveyance is one pound instead of three pounds per ton.

#### OPINIONS OF THE TRADING TOWNS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE RESTRICTED TRADE SECURED BY CHARTER TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The reasons on which the proceedings of these towns are founded, are so clearly stated in the articles themselves, that they need no introduction from us.

*Guildhall, Bristol, Feb. 19. 1812.*

The Right Worshipful the Mayor, in the Chair. — The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it would greatly contribute to the prosperity of the trade and commerce of this city, provided it could be admitted to a participation in the trade to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and the westward of Cape Horn, from which the Act 33d of the King, chap. 52d, now excludes the Out Ports in favour of the port of London.

That a committee of gentlemen be appointed by this meeting, for the purpose of collecting information, inspecting documents, &c. relative to the said trade; and to report to a future meeting such measures, as, in their opinion, it may be necessary for the inhabitants of this city to adopt, on the approaching expiration of the East India Company's charter, to open that trade to the country at large, in such a manner as may be consistent with justice, the public good, and the peace and safety of our East India settlements.

That it be an instruction to the said committee to correspond with all the other out ports of the United Kingdom—and, as far as possible, to cooperate with them in all the measures necessary to procure the great object in view.

That a fund for defraying the expences of such measures, be raised by subscription.

*At a Meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers of Glasgow, held on the 14th of Feb. 1812,*

Kirkman Finlay, Esq. in the Chair.

The committee appointed at a former meeting, presented their report on the subject of the East India Company's charter; which, having been read and approved of,

It was unanimously resolved, 1. That, by the act 33d of his present Majesty, c. 52, the entire right of commerce and navigation, in the seas, and to the territories between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan, is vested in the Company; but if not renewed, this exclusive right will terminate on the 1st of March, 1814, " after which they will remain a corporation, and may continue the trade on the same footing as other British subjects."

2. That, by the act 37th of the same reign, c. 57, the privilege of trading to those countries, although denied to British subjects, is permitted to foreign nations in amity with his Majesty.

3. That the private trade which British merchants were allowed to prosecute by the regulation of 1793, as an experiment of its future policy, is confined to the actual possessions of the Company; limited to their own ships, under all the disadvantages of uncertainty, expense, and delay; restricted both in the kinds and quantities of the outward and homeward bound cargoes; removed from the control of the proprietors, and conducted in a manner which seems to have been intended to insure failure of success; but that the increase of this trade, under the pressure of all these restraints, proves, beyond a doubt, the extent which it would have attained, had it been left to its free and natural operation.

4. That the merchants of the United States of America, availing themselves of the liberty which they have been allowed to enjoy at the expense of our own people, have prosecuted the East Indian trade in a manner, and to a degree, which has enriched the individuals, increased the national wealth, and supplied, as far as was possible, not only the Continent of Europe, but South America, the West Indies, Turkey, the foreign ports of the Mediterranean, and even Malta, with East Indian commodities; thus, by their industry, economy and dispatch, compelling the Company to shrink from the competition; employing British capital in a trade which the laws of this country prevent its own subjects from using directly themselves; and possessing the incalculable advantage of contesting, not with the skill and resources of British merchants, but with the prodigality and negligence of a Joint Stock Company.

5. That the actual operation of the monopoly, thus appears to be directed not merely against British subjects, but in favour of foreign nations.

6. That no satisfactory reason can be assigned against opening the trade to China, because the supposed delicacy of allowing a general interference with that people, is completely removed by the success which has attended the American traffic; and the same means which have enabled the Company to manage their affairs in China, may be established under the authority of government; because the ideal difficulty of the collection of taxes, in the event of the trade being divided, is fully obviated by the known safety by which the duties are levied on articles of West Indian and American produce; and because the imagined hardship of depriving the Company of the only lucrative branch of their monopoly, will be alleviated by the wealth, influence, knowledge, and experience, which, in their

rented capacity, they will still be enabled to oppose to the unassisted efforts of private merchants.

7. That the natural effect of throwing open the charter will be to excite a fair emulation; to bring all the produce of the East to its proper level in this country; to enable our manufacturers to exert their skill and industry with advantage, to produce new sources of trade; and thus to give full employment to the operative classes of the community.

8. That the system of confining the East Indian trade to the port of London, is unnecessary, unjust, and impolitic; unnecessary, because the duties may be collected, with equal ease, and less loss by pilferage, in the out-ports; unjust, because every mercantile place in the United Kingdom is entitled to the same privileges; and impolitic, because the superior economy and dispatch, which prevail in the out-ports, are requisite to secure an equality in competition with foreign nations.

9. That the very existence of a beneficial prosecution of the East Indian trade by this country, seems now to depend on the restoration of its freedom, as it is proved by undeniable documents, that if it be allowed to remain in its present limited form, it will languish, decay, and pass into the hands of other states.

10. That the danger supposed to arise from excess of speculation, at the commencement of an open commerce with India, is altogether imaginary, because the enterprise of individuals is uniformly circumscribed by their means and success; because any evil of this nature is temporary, and checks itself; and because the very worst that can occur, in the event of the abandonment of the trade by the public, would be, that matters again would return to their present state.

11. That at a time when the anti-commercial system of France has been successfully exerted to exclude us from the continental markets; when the prosecution of an expensive war, renders it necessary to adopt every means for augmenting the revenue, and when our existence, as a nation, depends in a great degree, on the maintenance of our naval superiority, it has become not only highly expedient, but indispensably requisite, to open every legitimate channel of trade, for the preservation of our commercial, maritime, and financial interests.

12. That this Chamber fully satisfied that the injury, arising from every monopoly, must be proportionate to the extent of the trade thus confined; convinced of the importance, and even the necessity of a free intercourse with the rich, populous, and extensive countries in the East, as well as those formerly acquired by the Company, as those lately subdued by his Majesty's arms; and dismissing the idea of all interference with the terri-

torial rights and political privileges of the Company.

**Resolved.** That petitions to both Houses of Parliament, founded on the basis of these Resolutions, be immediately prepared and presented before the approaching discussion; that the Report, accompanied by these Resolutions, be printed, communicated to members of both Houses, and transmitted to every commercial and manufacturing town of importance in the United Kingdom, that the co-operation of the nation at large, be earnestly requested.

K. FINLAY.

#### THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

We are favoured from time to time, by our correspondents, with valuable communications, of which we occasionally avail ourselves, re-arranging, or supporting, their arguments, or supplying such additions as the subjects appear to require. Sometimes, too, we find it difficult to avoid differing—not so much from the sentiments of our friends as—from the *inferences* they draw. Often we admire their principles, but the consequences to which they direct them, seem to us to be too partially viewed, or inadequately considered, or impracticable of attainment. We cannot in honour or conscience oppose their desires; but before there is any chance, that those desires can be fulfilled, a thousand impediments, not discerned by the proposers, must be obviated: which is not quite so hopeful an undertaking as they, and we, could heartily wish it were.

In connection with an article in our last on the evil of public prostitution, we have received a paper from a truly benevolent friend, which he will excuse us if we consider as coming under the description alluded to;—we therefore subjoin a few hints explanatory of ideas which his good intention had (apparently) overlooked.

#### No. I.

##### *Considerations on the distressed State of Industrious Females.*

I venture to throw before your benevolent readers for our mutual consideration the distressed state of that large proportion of our fellow-mortals, "the female sex." To those who, from the most worthy motives, have had to labour in their cause exclusively, and who have strained every nerve to find out means for them to get employment, it is but too evident a fact, that the most numerous class of them cannot obtain it; and those who do,

are so ill remunerated for their toil, that after paying for a miserable lodging, very little is left to procure the necessities of life, or a small portion of decent cloathing in order that they may appear in their low and humble situation in a small degree of respectability. Even those who may have had a superior education and who are capable of performing the most exquisite workmanship, are so shamefully paid, though perhaps employed from fourteen to sixteen hours in the day, that there is not one in fifty who can make any thing of a livelihood of it. Is it not to be feared then that when hard labour will afford so slender a remuneration, that many of these unfortunate beings may be tempted from sheer necessity and present want, to rush into a way of life that sooner or later must terminate in the deepest misery. I believe that this fact is already but too positively ascertained; and it is to be feared, till some means are discovered, either of other plans being formed for their employment, or that they shall be better paid for their labour, nothing but accumulated wretchedness can be the lot of a very great proportion of our fellow beings. It is to this point we ought to direct our attention; and seriously ought we to consider whether there are not many of us who have humble friends and connections, who, from dire necessity, may be placed in this situation; and when once they have turned aside from the paths of virtue; prudence, (some will say) in order to discourage so shameful a deviation from decency and modesty, at once forbids the countenancing a vice so degrading to every principle of morality. And this, let the effect be from whatever cause it may, in most cases is very fair argument. Yet it naturally brings the matter again to the above point. What remedy can we discover to prevent so great an evil? To be sure when we look round we must see how many men are employed in occupations that ought to attach exclusively to females; and in which, if women only were employed, how great a proportion would find a respectable and decent livelihood; of which at this moment they seem totally deprived. There are instances where one trade cannot infringe on another under a certain penalty. Is there any thing inconsistent with reason, or sound policy, that the rights of women should be secured to them? Is it reasonable that one class of society should be less cared for than another; or are women less worthy the protection of the legislature than men? Ought men to be permitted to infringe on the natural rights of the opposite sex, when by so doing many hundreds are groaning under the pressure of want and misery? Surely it would be worthy the talents and energy of the first characters in this kingdom to plead the cause of not only the present

face of unfortunate and miserable women, but of those who are rising into life.

Another evil cannot but be deplored, and that is the many females who are educated in a style far beyond their circumstances; where, instead of the parent instructing their children in domestic economy, and those plain and commendable pursuits that would stand them in stead, were adverse circumstances to arise: or were they to marry ever so advantageously, would still prove a benefit to husband, to husband, and to children,—they are but too often put to schools where few or none of these advantages occur; and when at home they are introduced into company perhaps above their rank in society, which lays the foundation for pride and extravagance; thus they are incapable, or averse, to accept of situations which, though humiliating, would be far more likely to produce habits of prudence, industry, and virtue, than their being placed as apprentices to what are falsely called genteel trades or employments, which hardly afford even a scanty subsistence. This is a consideration worthy of the most exalted females; and which if they rightly appreciated, they would easily see that their promotion of industry among their own sex would be one means of the prevention of the temptation to prostitution. It is much to the credit of some ladies who heretofore were in the practice of employing their upper maids in mantua-making, &c., that under the consideration that thereby they may have deprived professional females of their proper livelihood, they have generously thrown this kind of employment into its right channel, and where they had any influence, have recommended the same mode of benevolence to their acquaintance and friends.

Those persons, either male or female, who are capable of throwing any light on the subject of the employment of females; or of ameliorating their condition; or in any way pointing out how they may gain a decent livelihood without their being beholden to the adventitious assistance of public charity, will do a good work, in contributing their mite towards the help of these our fellow beings."

F. S.

So far our friend; and who will not agree with him?—Nevertheless, those who by their situation have obtained that general knowledge which matures the judgment, will desire, before they ultimately decide, to hear a few words on the *other side of the question*.

Does it appear that nature intended the female sex to be *independent* of man? We suppose not. But would not such principles, were they universally prevalent, effect that independence, and thereby counteract the intention of nature? And if they are not to

be *universal*, by what may their application be limited? The higher ranks shall be excepted.—But the higher ranks are exposed to vicissitudes no less than others. Who that has been twenty years in the world has not witnessed this? Whose heart has not been pained at the recital of the fallen fortunes of ladies the most illustrious? The middling ranks, being the most numerous cannot be excepted, by the tenor of the argument:—what then must be done?

The fact is, that if domestic economy be the department of woman, by incapacity for that station, or by overstepping that station, she is out of her place.

Various causes produce incapacity: e. g. Ignorance. When a mother leaves her daughter ignorant of household affairs, she incurs the censure implied in the ancient Jewish proverb, "he who does not teach [his son] a trade makes a thief."—The reason is evident—nature intends the sexes for each other's advantage—"helps meet"—but what advantage to a young man can a young woman be, who fails in domestic economy? Did she refuse, or neglect, to learn from her mother?—Hopeless task, of her husband to improve her! Did her vanity of personal beauty, or of connections supposed genteel, &c. prompt her to expect a station where every duty was to be done—not by her, but for her?—worse and worse: this failing becomes a crime; it often leads to crime: to gratify it the husband commits excesses—of overtrading, or, &c.—if it is not gratified, strife and contention ensue, in perpetuity. The argument is, that the *first* duty of woman is her house and household: to place any thing else *first*, is opposing the order of nature.

Further, what says experience on this? To enable young women to conduct a business, they must spend a considerable proportion of their early years in acquiring the necessary skill. If they marry, the chance is a million to one, whether this skill can be useful in the new situation. In ninety-nine instances out of a hundred the consciousness of *independence* prevents the acceptance of offers that would not be thought unequal, had they not acquired this skill: here then is nature *counteracted* again: they continue single. But, how often have we seen the affairs of the household ill-conducted by women previously brought up to business? insomuch that the husband has had *no comfort at home*: or the want of frugality of his partner has *absorbed more than his income*: or he has been the *pity*, rather than the *envy of his friends*. Now, if the labours of women were paid so amply as to secure them independence; what a temptation would it prove to thousands to rush into such employments? What would ensue?—Domestic negligence,

filth, misery, &c. &c. We have known young women from the lace manufactory,—they could not make a pudding fit to be eaten : from the straw plait work—they could do nothing but plait straw. Hopeful subjects for wives, truly !

The duty of woman is to make man comfortable—happy—at home : if this be not labour enough, then may the sex seek other labour; but if it be, and all experience affirms it, then let this be the main object ; and all others be esteemed inferior : all must give way, which come into competition with this. If home be hell : who can blame a man for preferring purgatory ? i. e. the ale-house.

But, to pursue this other side of the question no further : incidental cases are not affected by the argument : widows, orphans, disproportionate numbers of girls in a family, in a connection, or a town ; want of steady health ; misfortunes that have befallen families, the desire to uphold, or recover a family, with many other accidents : these may be allowed their full operation ; and these may supply the number of females which for the good of the community, it is really desirable should be engaged in lucrative business.

A few words, however, might be said in behalf of those men into whose businesses women would in time intrude. If these men were deprived of the means of maintenance, their wives, &c. would be little obliged to those young women who ousted them from situations ; the sex would in the issue, surely find the remedy much worse than the disease : — would not this eventually affect the community, and even contribute to deter young men from marriage ?

Without intending to contemplate extreme cases, or cases already excepted, we beg leave, to query whether, on the whole, Providence does not conduct this great world for the best, as it is. The principles inculcated should be virtue, diligence, modesty, affability ; these are INDISPENSABLE : then follow affection, intelligence, decorum, order, neatness,—and —what perhaps it may be little expected the Panorama should include among *virtues*—Vanity ! ! —We cannot help it : it may be one of our failings,—would it were the only one ! but so far as our observation extends, female vanity is given to the sex for valuable purposes ; and the lass who has not a spice of it in her composition, is not therefore the more likely to be “ praised by her husband in the gate.” —Perhaps female vanity implies a corresponding hiatus in the other sex : —Very likely it does : —It detects a weakness in man : —a sort of a — a — a — Why, yes : you say very true : —we cannot deny it.

VOL. XI. [Lit. Pan. April, 1812.]

..... here only weak  
Against the charm of Beauty's powerful glance,  
Or Nature fail'd in man, and left some part  
Not proof enough such object to sustain,  
Or from his side subducting, took perhaps  
More than enough. —

#### No. II.

The following letters apply to a subject incidentally mentioned in our last, in which our readers might discover a regret that the counties wherein manufactures spread most vigorously, are too rapidly peopled, at the expense of the agricultural counties : but, say our friends, how can it be otherwise, when the disadvantageous condition of the labourer in agriculture is considered ? On this subject we have received a letter intitled

#### *Facts respecting the distressed State of Labouring Husbandmen.*

Mr. Editor,

Having lately been on a tour into the interior parts of Wiltshire, where I resided a few weeks, I was much surprised at seeing the miserable state of the laboring husbandmen in that part, a state which, I fear, is not limited to the spot, but which is so far extended and embraces so many objects as to make it a matter of national concern, I allude to the extreme *lowness* of their wages—hard working man in the usual occupations of a farm, whether in the fields or employed in the barn, obtains only *nine shillings per week* ! the consequence is, that such families are literally destitute of bread ; and are obliged to substitute for this first necessary of human sustenance, this “ staff of life ” the common food of swine ! viz. barley meal ! That article mixed with water and fried in a pan, forms, in many cases, the principal support of those, by the “ sweat of whose brow,” corn is raised, and bread consequently obtained.

Thirty years ago, the price of corn was *one third*, or 200 per cent. less than it now is : at that time the value of labor was within 50 per cent. of its present price ; being then 6s. it is now 9s. per week, only : —to be on a par, therefore, with the cost of bread only, the wages should now be 18s. per week. But when we take into account the rent of a cottage, firing, clothes, &c. &c. the great difference becomes more striking—nor does the laborer now-a-days possess the little aids he formerly did, in times of temporary distress, by being enabled (as many were) to keep a cow, a pig, or a few geese, on an adjoining common, for most of these commons are now enclosed ! and, although the community at large may be bettered by the appropriation of commons to arable purposes, instead of pas-

ture, still it serves to heighten the distress of the poor labourer ; and the evil is now become permanent, instead of temporary.—The most sanguine must not expect again to see the quarterly loaf under a shilling, although before the commencement of the present war, it was under sixpence.

I cannot avoid, Mr. Editor, relating a melancholy fact in proof. A poor woman came where I happened to be at the time, to purchase a pound of barley meal, which upon my questioning her, I found to be intended for the subsistence of her husband, self, and five children for the remainder of that day—nor had the poor creature the means of purchasing it (2*½*d.) but solicited for credit till the next day, when her husband was to receive 9*s.* the full amount of his week's hard earnings. On further inquiry I found that two out of the five children, had, till very lately been employed at a clothier's factory in the neighbourhood ; which being now shut up for want of work, the poor children, were in consequence discharged, and their small earnings of course no longer contributed to the general stock—to lessen the weight of this calamity, the parish allowed them *two shillings* per week ; the sum total therefore, on which this family, consisting of a man, his wife, and five children (seven persons) has to subsist, and to supply rent, fuel, and cloaths, is *eleven shillings* per week!!!

Now what is the case of the man who cultivates the earth, and by the "sweat of his brow," raises corn for the support of his fellow man? why, that he is not only unable to eat of the fruits of that earth, which by his labour is made productive, but that he is not able even to obtain bread!—a principal cause of this appears to be in the great disproportion between the value of labour, and the great increase of price in all the necessities of life.

It is as evident that the consumer pays the full value of corn, as that the seller or grower underpays the labourer,—for while the latter gets 200 per cent. more for the same article than he did 30 years ago, the labouring husbandman gets only 50 per cent addition to his wages in the same period of time ; and surely it is but reasonable, that he should participate with his employer in an equal ratio, the profit which the latter obtains by the means of the former. Humanity, justice and policy, alike demand it!!!

If we look at the subject in a political point of view, the labourer's claim, will appear no less strong ;—for what constitutes (under Providence) the safety of a country? why its physical strength ; and in what does that consist? I answer, principally in its husbandmen ! to promote whose comfort and happiness should be the grand object of a wise and prudent government ; and above all,

to convince them that any change in their political state must render their situation worse.—To suffer them through neglect and want, to become supine and indifferent only, as to the government under which they live, would be criminal ; but should they unhappily be suffered to argue, "let what will happen, my situation cannot be worse, but may be better;" who can answer for the consequences?

I am, Sir, your constant reader,  
PHILANTHROPOS.

As the Panorama Estates do not happen to lie in "the interior of the County of Wilts," we cannot from our own knowledge canvass this statement. But, we may be allowed to ask, what is the average wages of handicraft trades in these parts? are carpenters, smiths, bricklayers, &c. paid no more than *nine shillings* per week? If yes—since all things are by comparison—this labourer can obtain the labour of others at the same price he receives for his own : if no; there must be a cause for this particular case, which is not applicable to the inhabitants, generally, and will not bear general reasoning. If the manufacture has been lately removed,—a much more frequent occurrence than is known to a stranger;—if this man be capable only of the lowest possible kind of work :—or if other causes, including any thing peculiar, affect it, then this instance cannot support the inferences. As to the *barley* food, will our worthy correspondent recollect, what grain was the *original* food of man: what is still the sustenance of thousands of peasants in Wales, &c., and to what the high price of wheat, is partly to be ascribed—the change from barley to wheat, becoming general, in many parts of England, within these thirty or forty years? Had he excused in Scotland, perhaps he would have pitied men who ate the food of *horses*. Whereas, the question should be, was the man and his family in health? was he able to perform his labour? were his children ruddy, and hearty? &c.—We suspect that our friend is a Londoner.

### No. III.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—To render a nation virtuous, they must be made individually independent. You must be aware we are all seeking to do the best for ourselves ; if I have a sum of money to dispose of, and can buy a few cottages, I raise the rents, and as the parish with an out door relief pays half, I have always a tenant : my neighbour, who is rich, buys up cottages also ; he levels the houses, and takes what is near into his ring fence, it gives him a better prospect, and saves depredations on his hedges and grounds : if a poor man has a small house, and a quarter of an acre in garden

ground, near one of these Nabobs, he is worried out of his life, until he parts with it, and if he loves beer or punch he's made drunk ; the bargain is fixed and all settled in a little time, to the ruin of his wife and family. Corn, Sir, is scarce in England, and in consequence, lords of manors, freeholders, and those who expect to come in for a share of the plunder, are clamorous to enclose commons, waste lands, &c. ; and I confess they look very pretty and put one in good humour, when laid down ; also, Sir, look on the road side, and see the public thefts that are committed, by stealing slips of land, which (being no body's business) are never enquired after. How common lands are partitioned out, I cannot tell, but it appears the lord of the manor and freeholders have the most ; now my thoughts have ever been, that when these lands were first given, it was as an inheritance to the poor, and that every person in that parish, had an equal claim, the lord having made it a free gift. Now, Sir, people buying and pulling down cottages, render them scarce, and all waste lands being about to be enclosed, the landlords will buy up those that remain on the border, to level for the purpose of saving their sticks. It then stands to reason, the families that occupied them must huddle together, even, as I have seen, three families in one house :—can the people thus huddled together, and liable to be turned out every quarter, be independent ? or can the children, from pernicious intercourse, which they must have seen, be virtuous ? besides, the parents, to make room, send the sons to service at a very tender age ; and the daughters also, at a time when they require the greatest care, because they have not room to lodge them ; while the high rent they pay, makes it difficult to give them subsistence :—from this, I argue, that if the poor of the community, had a command of houses to hire, or that they belonged to themselves, they would be more independent, more virtuous, and bring up their families in the paths of propriety, by feeling themselves in their castle, free from the pain of mental slavery ; and would transmit to their posterity, a pride that would eradicate more of the present evils complained of, than all the societies put together. I cannot but think, that man becomes vicious in proportion as he loses, and feels he loses, his independence.

Therefore, in the allotment of waste lands, I conceive they ought to be divided into four parts, one to be sold for the benefit of the country, one to the king to reward officers, sailors and soldiers, of that parish only, and on the tenure hereafter mentioned, one part to freeholders, &c. the fourth part to the poor for ever, under the parish, to be divided into lots to be given to build on, the inheritance from father to son, but never to be sold or

let, and when one should fall in, to be given by ballot to the most virtuous family, without one ; and held of the parish at a small quit rent, the second part in the same manner, it should remain with the family of the first person for ever, but should it fall in, to be in the gift of the king, to reward any other meritorious officer in the army or navy. Indeed, Mr. Panorama, I have known many honest couples hold off from marriage by not being able to get a house to put their heads in ; the consequence has been, they have lived together without, the woman that might have made a good wife, became worthless, and the man a blackguard. We know the government of a country should, to make it powerful, look to the comfort and independence of the lower order of the people ; as the rich can take care of themselves ; and much would it cheer my heart, could I hear that a parcel of all waste lands were portioned off to the poor for ever, in this way, without suffering them to sell or pledge them,—to be called “ King George the Third's last gift to his people.” For, certainly, it is my opinion that moderate sized towns, and numerous cottages, add to the strength and virtue of the state.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E.

Portsmouth, Feb. 16, 1812.

P. S. While writing, a case is come in point, the maid servant of this house has been looking out this six months for a room (*only*), that she may be married : she cannot get one yet cheap enough for her purpose, although they build I suppose one hundred houses in a year, I dislike this bringing the country so much into the town.

Dr. Johnson justly observed “ small independencies are the bane of genius.” They abate that decided and energetic struggle for distinction, which marks the powers of a mind cast in an *original* mould. May we not say the same on this subject ?—We appeal to our correspondent himself, whether for *one* who got forward in life, by acquiring respectability while depending on a small property of *his own* ; he has not known *fifty* get forward by exerting their industry on the property of others ?—As Panoramists we confess ourselves fond of the word *independence*, and fonder still of the thing ; but has not Providence appointed that mutual *dependence* should be the lot of man ?—and are not nominal dependents often the happiest of mankind ? what says fact to this ?—In other trades, are not journeymen inevitable attendants on business ?—can *all* be masters ?—what is the condition of those (few) trades in which all are masters ?—Do these masters, generally speaking, live more comfortably, after all

expences are paid, than journeymen of respectable abilities, steadiness, &c. do in other callings?—and this without any anxiety, fear, study, or alarm for the consequences of a single false step. Agricultural independence arising from small properties was almost general in some parts of France, as Arthur Young told us, in his Travels: what was the consequence?—a peasant had a couple of fowls to sell,—nobody in his neighbourhood wanted to buy them; they all reared fowls of their own: he must therefore take them to the next market town; and thus he lost a day's work to obtain a few pence. Had he laboured as a journeyman, he would have earned in the time double the money the profit on those fowls brought him. The same principle may be extended to towns. Nothing could attach a man so strongly to the welfare of a town, as having a house of his own in it. Admit he has such a house: can he live by it? He still wants a profession; and by this profession he may live; but whether he rents a house from another, or possesses one of his own rent free, if he rests on this, it will make but little difference in his riches, at the year's end. For, in fact, when it is considered what proportion any one possession bears to the whole demands of life, it will be found, that life is, for the most part made up of many small things, and that (happily) not much depends on one. If indeed, a man has enough of a certain species of property to enable him to obtain all others by exchange, all is well; let him value it accordingly, and improve the blessing; but if industry and labour be the source of his revenue (as it ought to be, for his good), then will his heart never be fixed on any small, or nominal independence. The error is occasioned by finding one thing very agreeable, very convenient, very desirable, and straitway inferring it is every thing. We have seen little bits of ground add a very pretty finishing to a peasant's lot; but we have never seen them answer the purposes of life. If they content their possessor, he rises no higher; nor exerts himself further: if he is not contented by them, they more frequently render him snarling, than in any valuable sense independent.

And now, to follow the supposition: how long would such small endowments be retained by their proprietors? If the father regards them, what say his sons? Will they be proof against the gratifications and temptations alluded to by our friend? Will they not prefer some other kind of life, and roam at sea, or settle in Ireland, or in the Colonies, or in another county? Add to this the fact: on which the opinion is founded, that considers the greatest of evils occasioned by our system of poor laws, is the fixing to one spot the labourer and his family, lest he

should lose the benefit of a retreat in case of want, and the advantages attendant on his being known in a neighbourhood. *He cannot carry his talents to the best market, where there is a demand for them—in a neighbouring town, or in another county.* But, would not a property in a plot of ground, house, &c. rivet his chains to this spot still more strongly, and indeed, inseparably, to the evident detriment of the community, deprived of his services where wanted, and obliged to accept them, where not wanted?—and to his own injury—since here he must live and die undistinguished; though elsewhere he might become eminent! What can compensate the absence of the liberty of improving his condition? Nevertheless, the speculation is not to be despised; and we shall certainly join in recommending every possible attention to the comforts of the poor, whether by erecting habitations for them, or by any other means. But, those whom we mean to benefit must be decent poor:—i. e. they must do all they can to be respectable in themselves; and then there is a pleasure—a heartfelt pleasure—in completing their comfort.

For instance, the writer of this article, has ten cottages, his property: taking two examples—they stand on a small hill—by the road side—have a southern aspect—about (perhaps) four rods square of garden ground—a spring pond serves two of them, equally. One of these is let to a day labourer, as under tenant, who pays six pounds rent. He lets two rooms, which net him about £2. 10s. Five years ago he bought several dozen of currant trees, at 4s. per dozen—all the fruit they bear, is contracted for by his landlord's wife for her currant wine—he has a place for a pig: and besides potatoes, his ground grows perhaps a hundred cabbages, apple trees, plums, &c. This man is never behind hand in his rent: the condition of his tenement is inspected yearly by the proprietor, and repairs, &c. are directed. He labours in his garden at spare hours: his character is good: and he has constant work. Next door to him—but across the garden—did live a man the pest of the neighbourhood. He did not labour in his garden—but it was covered with weeds: he stole from the neighbouring woods what stores he wanted:—in short, he forcibly maintained possession of his house against the general voice of the neighbours:—never paid his rent duly; and to get him out, a complaint was lodged against him before a magistrate, who (as the phrase is) “sent him to college” for a month. Would the property of this cottage have really bettered this man's condition?—Would it have rendered him equal to the other, who brings up a family in a manner truly independent?

The general result seems to be, that personal

character is the great property of life: this comprises virtue, diligence, and docility: we may add perseverance, spirit, sociability, self-control, and when these with their attendants have prepared the heart for it, then follows that honourable and honest INDEPENDENCE, which while it marks—long may it mark—the true Briton, is as different from that savage *hauteur* which is sometimes mistaken for it, as light is from darkness.

### AFRICANA.

Mr. Jackson, whose Account of the Empire of Marocco we reviewed in our sixth volume, p. 1047, has lately published an enlarged edition of that work, with a new plate of the cameion, and his own portrait: from the *additions* we have selected a few *excerpts*.

### NATURAL HISTORY.

*The Venomous Spider (Tendaraman).*—This beautiful reptile is somewhat similar to a hornet in size and colour, but of a rounder form; its legs are about an inch long, black, and very strong; it has two bright yellow lines, latitudinally crossing its back; it forms its web octagonally between bushes, the diameter being two or three yards; it places itself in the centre of its web, which is so fine, as to be almost invisible, and attaches to whatever may pass between those bushes. It is said to make always towards the head before it inflicts its deadly wound. In the cork forests, the sportsman, eager in his pursuit of game, frequently carries away on his garments the Tendaraman, whose bite is so poisonous, that the patient survives but a few hours.

*Charmers of Serpents: Aisawie.*—These Aisawies have a considerable sanctuary at Fas. They go to Suse in large bodies about the month of July to collect serpents, which they pretend to render harmless by a certain form of words, incantation, or invocation to (Seedy ben Aisah) their tutelary saint. They have an annual feast, at which time they dance and shake their heads quickly, during a certain period, till they become giddy, when they run about the towns frantic, attacking any person that may have a black or dark dress on; they bite, scratch, and devour any thing that comes in their way. They will attack an Unjumma, or portable fire, and tear the lighted charcoal to pieces with their hands and mouths. I have seen them take the serpents which they carry about, and devour them alive, the blood streaming down their clothes. The incredible accounts of their feats would fill a volume; the follow-

ing observations may suffice to give the reader an idea of these extraordinary fanatics. The Buska and the El Effah here described, are enticed out of their holes by them; they handle them with impunity, though their bite is ascertained to be mortal; they put them into a cane basket, and throw it over their shoulders; these serpents they carry about the country, and exhibit them to the people. I have seen them play with them, and suffer them to twist round their bodies in all directions, without receiving any injury from them. I have often enquired how they managed to do this, but never could get any direct or satisfactory answer; they assure you, however, that faith in their saint, and the powerful influence of the name of the divinity, *Isim Allah*, enables them to work these miracles: they maintain themselves in a miserable way, by donations from the spectators before whom they exhibit. This art of fascinating serpents was known by the ancient Africans, as appears from the Mari and Psilii, who were Africans, and shewed proofs of it at Rome.

### DISEASE.

*Bu Telleese (Nyctalopia).*—This ophthalmic disease is little known in the northern provinces; but in Suse and Sahara it prevails. A defect of vision comes on at dusk, but without pain; the patient is deprived of sight, so that he cannot see distinctly, even with the assistance of candles. During my residence at Agadeer, in the quality of agent for the *ci-devant* States General of the United Provinces, a cousin of mine was dreadfully afflicted with this troublesome disease, losing his sight at evening, and continuing in that state till the rising sun. A *Deleim Arab*, a famous physician, communicated to me a sovereign remedy, which being extremely simple I had not sufficient faith in his prescription to give it a trial, till reflecting that the simplicity of the remedy was such as to preclude the possibility of its being injurious: it was therefore applied inwardly; and twelve hours afterwards, to my astonishment, the boy's eyes were perfectly well, and continued so during twenty-one days, when I again had recourse to the same remedy, and it effected a cure, on one administration, during thirty days, when it again attacked him; the remedy was again applied with the same beneficial effect as before.

[Mr. Jackson is reprehensible for not having disclosed this remedy: the disease attacks our ships of war; especially after they have been served with rice, for some time, in the Mediterranean: the knowledge of this simple, but sovereign remedy, therefore, ought not to be withheld from our suffering countrymen.]

Mr. J. says, camels' milk is a sovereign remedy for *consumption* :—has it ever been tried on a British patient?]

WESTERN BRANCH OF THE NILE.

An African manuscript, written by Seedi Mohammed ben Amran Soudanie, who, however, I do not quote as an author of the first respectability, has the following passage, which I have translated for the curious reader. “Respecting the Neele it has been ascertained by various travellers, that it hath (besides many inferior), two principal sources, one of which latter is the larger source, and rises at the foot of the Jibbel Kumri (*i. e.* a chain of mountains which extend from east to west across Africa, passing through lat. N. 10°), north of Genowa (Guinea), where it forms a lake or swamp, out of which proceeds another river, which, passing N. W. through Soudan discharges itself near Asenaghia (Senegal), in the El Bahar Kabeer (*i. e.* the western or Atlantic ocean); the larger source proceeds northward, and entering the country of Bambara, takes an eastern direction, and passing through the city of Segoo, Jinnée, and Kabra near Timbuctoo, it continues its course through Wangara; between the two latter cities, it receives from the south two auxiliary streams of considerable magnitude, which increase it so that the whole flat country of Wangara is one immense morass, formed by the overflowing of the waters: one of these auxiliary streams falls into the Neele 10 erhellat (*i. e.* 10 days journey) east of Timbuctoo; the other at Wangara, and the whole body of accumulated water, hence aptly denominated the Neele El Kabeer (the great Nile), proceeds eastward till it communicates with the Neele Masser (the Nile of Egypt); the distance between the source of the greater Nile and its junction with the Nile of Egypt, is 99 erhellat of continual travelling.”

In confirmation of the opinion that there is a navigable communication between Timbuctoo in Soudan, and Cairo in Egypt, says Mr. Jackson, the following circumstance was related to me by a very intelligent man, who has, at this time, an establishment in the former city:

In the year 1780, a party of seventeen Jinnie Negroes proceeded in a canoe, to Timbuctoo, on a commercial speculation; they understood the Arabic language, and could read the Koran; they bartered their merchandise several times during the passage, and reached Cairo, after a voyage of fourteen months, during which they lived upon rice and other produce, which they procured at the different towns they visited; they reported that there are twelve hundred cities and towns, with mosques or towers in them, between Timbuctoo and Cairo, built on or

near the banks of (the Nile el Abeede, and the Nile Massar) the Nile of Soudan, and the Nile of Egypt.

During this voyage they remained in many towns several days, when trade, curiosity, or inclination induced them to sojourn: in three places they found the Nile so shallow, by reason of the numerous channels which are cut from the main stream, for the purpose of irrigating the lands of the adjacent country, that they could not proceed in the boat, which they transported over land, till they found the water flowing again in sufficient body to float it; they also met with three considerable cataracts, the principal of which was at the entrance from the west of Wangara; here also they transported the boat by land, until passing the fall of water they floated it again in an immense (merja) lake, whose opposite shore was not visible; at night they threw a large stone overboard as a substitute for an anchor, and watch was regularly kept to guard against the attacks of crocodiles, elephants, and river horses, which abound in various parts. When they arrived at Cairo they joined the great accumulated caravan of the west, called Akkabah el Garbie, and proceeded therewith through Barea, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Angad, to Fas and Marocco, where they joined the Akka caravan, and again reached Jinnie, after an absence of three years and two months.

Finally it appears from the corroborating testimony of all who have performed the journey from Timbuctoo to Egypt, that the country contiguous to the Nile El Abeede is rich and productive, that the banks of the river are adorned with an incredible number of cities and towns of incalculable population, that the Mohammedan religion prevails; that the Arabic is the general language spoken throughout these countries. The cities and towns are crowded with mosques, having square towers attached to them: fondaques or caravanseras for the accommodation of travellers are spacious and convenient, so that we may conclude that the banks of the Nile El Abeede from Timbuctoo to the confines of Egypt may be as populous as the banks of any river in China.

[How far, then, from correct, was the sentiment of the ancients, that the interior of Africa was an uninhabitable desert! Will the Mohammedan religion for ever boast the proud distinction of having penetrated into regions, the very existence of which was unknown to Christendom? Will not the energies of our countrymen direct their enquiries by means of Marocco, to the interior of Africa,—Timbuctoo, &c.]

## POETRY.

## LINES

*Addressed to the Instructress of his Daughter,*  
*By Mr. D'Israeli.*

How oft with patient love, thy searching thought,  
Deep in its bed, the pearl of mind has sought ;  
Gently thy touch, the shell of nature broke,  
And in the precious drop the color wokè ;  
Else had that pearl been fated there to dwell,  
And mixed with shells obscure, itself a shell !

INSTRUCTRESS ! as thy gentle spirit bends,  
And with my SARAH's first emotion blends ;  
When her heart flutters, and her eyes look bright  
With sudden knowledge, and with new delight,  
Oh teach ; beyond what learning's page inspires,  
Teach, home-affections, and subdued desires ;  
When her young eyes the moral volume read,  
Guard that she think the thought, she act the deed,  
And thus become the pupil of thy heart,  
Taste, temper, morals, like thine own impart !

*Prologue to Right and Wrong.—Spoken by Mr. Putnam.*

When the flowers of the Drama first scented the air,  
The *chef-d'œuvres* of Nature adorn'd the parterre ;  
Our Shakespeare, immortal ! the garden invaded,  
And pluck'd the rich blossoms negligently shaded,  
Selected the fairest that tasted the dew,  
And the bouquet of Nature display'd to our view.  
Our Dramatists then, with such beauties before 'em,  
Had only to cull for the world to adore 'em ;  
But now the poor garden so rifled has been,  
Scarceone fragrant blossom is left us to glean ;  
And scarcely a flow'ret perfumes the lone dale,  
Which has not been chosen it's sweets to exhale :  
All, all have been cull'd in a happier age,  
To grace, to perfume, and embellish the stage !  
What unexplor'd clime shall supply a bouquet  
That beauty's and novelty's charms can display ?  
Must exotics be purchased, at boundless expence,  
To vary the scene, and to stimulate sense ?  
Oh, never !—What foreign, fantastical weed,  
Can the roses and lilies of Britain exceed ?  
The hues on which Nature has lavished her care,  
Bloom spotless and matchless in Britain's chaste  
fair !  
Oh ! bloom they for ever in England's sweet glade,  
Unhurt by exotics' pestiferous shade !  
Yet, alas ! even beauty, in this restless age,  
Unseason'd by novelty, vain would engage ;  
And our pupils of Flora must ever deplore,  
They can give but the posy they gave you before !  
This night's timid florist, unused to the trade,  
A few wild flowers has cull'd, and a nosegay has  
made ;  
No gaudy exotics obtrude on the view ;  
From his own native climate his blossoms he  
drew—  
'Twas Nature supplied them—he gives them to  
you.

*Epilogue to Right and Wrong.—Spoken by Mrs. Glover, in the character of Cecilia.*

[Speaking as she enters.]

One moment, Harry !—no, I cannot stay ;—  
I must just ask them how they like the play !  
Our terrors I disdain !—Yes—speak I must ;—  
Our friends are merciful—as well as just !

[Courtesies to the Audience.]

Nurse the first offspring of our Poet's Muse,—  
A Lady asks it, Sirs,—you can't refuse !  
With trembling hope and still more trembling fear,  
He waits your sentence—and his doom to hear :  
To please you all how hard the task he finds ;  
Yet many men, you know, have many minds !—  
May I anticipate your different sense ?—  
I'll try !—and thus my strictures I commence.

[To the Pit.]

First, then—yon frowning Critic—dare I look ?  
I will—the creature's dumb without his book !  
With solemn pedantry, in maxims trite,  
He prates of Horace and the Stagyrite ;—  
“ The language bad — style, damnd' bad — plot  
        “ amiss—

“ The characters are old !”—then how he'll hiss.  
Well—cry your mercy !—is the portrait true ?  
Perhaps, though woman, I'm as wise as you.

[To the Boxes.]

You groom-like Beau, cries—“ Right and Wrong !”  
the dunce !

Why how can that be ?—“ Right and Wrong ”—  
at once !

“ These modern authors give us now-a-days  
Such strange fantastic titles to their plays,  
“ How can this be both Right and Wrong—I see,  
“ Eh !—no I don't—yes—no—what can it be ?  
“ No doubt 'tis something, modest, pure, and  
        “ chaste ;

“ These modern authors boast a moral taste :  
“ Give me the taste of claret and champagne,  
“ Dice — Hazard —dam'me—nick'em—Seven's  
        “ the main :

“ This, this is Right,”—He stops—for merrily  
cross'd

His brain, with pangs of health and fortune lost !  
And ere the sentence had escaped his tongue,  
Too loudly whisper'd—no—this—is Wrong.

[To the Pit.]

Yon sober Cit,—he, with the curl'd snub nose,—  
He scorns our cheering efforts, I suppose.

“ Vy vot's the meaning of this play ?”—says he :  
“ Vot's ' Right and Wrong ?”—Oh ! that's my

“ wife and me !

“ She's always in the Wrong from morn till night,  
“ But all the neighbours knows, I'm always Right !

The Sailor swears—“ My lovely blooming Nan,  
“ My King, my Country, and my flowing can,

“ 'Tis right to fight for—bravely to defend ;  
“ And as to Wrong—I never wrongs my friend !”

If here with kindly smiles you deign to throng,  
Our Author vows he shall not think you wrong.

And if you cheer our efforts here to-night,  
Woe be to him who says you are not Right !

Justice we do not ask. In this we trust :  
A British Jury will be always just—

We ask for more—we seek that lenient smile  
Which tempers Justice in our happy Isle :

Tho' even handed Justice ne'er can fail,

How soft the touch when Mercy turns the scale  
To ancient Bards immortal life you give

So e'en be kind—let modern authors live !

## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, U. S.

*Exports of the United States, for 1811.—Letter to the House of Representatives, addressed to the Speaker:*

*Treasury Department, Jan. 21, 1812.*

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit here-with, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandizes, exported from the United States during one year prior to the 1st day of October, 1811, amounting to 61,316,833 dollars.

The goods, wares, and merchandizes of *domestic* growth or manufacture, included in this statement estimated at ..... **Dollars.**

Those of foreign growth..... 16,022,.99

**61,316,833**

The articles of domestic growth or manufacture may be arranged under the following heads, viz. :

Produce of the Sea .....	1,413,000
Forest.....	5,280,000
Agriculture ...	35,556,000
Manufacture...	2,376,000
Uncertain .....	66,000

**45,294,000**

And they were exported to the following countries :—

To the dominions of Russia,	
Prussia, Sweden, Denmark	3,055,833
Great Britain ..	20,308,214
Spain and Portugal.....	18,266,406
France and Italy .....	1,194,275
To all other countries.....	2,409,255

**45,294,043**

The goods, wares, and merchandizes of foreign growth or manufacture, were exported to the following countries, viz. :

To the dominions of Russia,	
Prussia, Sweden, Denmark	5,340,117
Great Britain ..	1,573,344
Spain and Portugal .....	5,772,572
France and Italy.....	1,712,537
To all other countries.....	1,624,220

(Signed) **ALBERT GALLATIN.**

*Sugar free from Duty.—Of the sugar consumed in the western States of America, amounting in the whole to *seven millions of pounds*, a considerable part is said, by Mr. Gallatin in his budget, to be exempt from duty, being the produce of the maple-tree.*

*Emigrations.—Great emigrations, it appears, take place from the Eastern States of America to the State of Ohio.—A letter from Pennsylvania, says, that “from the 6th of Oct. to the 6th of Nov. 256 waggons passed through that town to Ohio, with families—with four of the small waggons were 60 persons.”*

*Emigrants from England.—It is well known, that several artisans and manufacturers have emigrated to America, from Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, but it begins to be generally understood, that they have not experienced the advantages they expected to have found in a land that has been represented by the American Agents, as “flowing with milk and honey.” To dissipate the delusive prospects, by which the manufacturers of this country have been tempted to seek a happier lot beyond the Atlantic, the Churchwardens of Manchester have lately published, in the newspapers of that town, several letters addressed to persons residing in Manchester, and who are now chargeable to the township, by reason of their having been deserted by their husbands.*

## AFRICA.

*Death of Mr. Park.—The fate of Mr. Park, it is said, is now ascertained. A letter from Sierra Leone states, that some presents which he intrusted to a chief to be delivered to the King of Tambuctoo, had never been delivered, and on some remonstrance the rufian determined to sacrifice him. Seeing their fate to be inevitable, he and his companion sought refuge, on the Niger, where they perished, by the canoe oversetting; and all their property, memorandums and papers, were lost.*

## AUSTRIA.

*Fermentation hurtful to the Colour extracted from Woad.—Vienna, Feb. 3.—His majesty has granted a gratification of .50,000 florins in specie, to Dr. Heinrich of Plan in Bohemia, for his discovery of the manner of extracting from woad, a colour equal in beauty to that from indigo. M. Heinrich has found, that in the preparation of this colour, fermentation is hurtful, and that a simple infusion during *eight or ten hours* produces superior results 60 to 70 lbs. of woad-leaves yield *one* pound of excellent indigo: a ground of 416 square perches, which usually produces 20 cwt. of leaves, furnishes 20 to 25 lbs. of indigo.*

*Carnival: Mask, Music, and Masquerades.—Feb. 5. The Carnival in this city is extremely animated; festivities succeed each other, and are multiplied with the greatest diversity. The most brilliant are those given by the French and Russian ambassadors, which are attended by all the higher nobility. There are also a number of réunions—companies formed by voluntary association:—a society by subscription, meets at the Hotel of the Roman Emperor; but never was the taste of the inhabitants of Vienna so violently carried toward music, as at this time; every day there are concerts in the principal houses of the capital, where the virtuosi of Germany perform to crowded assemblies.*

*New Money: relative Prices.*—Vienna, Feb. 5. Government has begun to put into circulation the new coinage, that has been lately struck: and when this is employed in the purchasing of articles, it is found,—and is remarked with great pleasure, that the prices of those articles are not dearer than they were *twenty-five or thirty years ago.*

The exchange on Augsburgh is 244: at the close of the day 248. The ducat of the empire is 11 florins, 38 kreutzeis.

#### DENMARK.

*High Price of Colonial Commodities.*—Holstein, Feb. 28. The efficaciousness of the severe measures which our Government never ceases to exert against any introduction of colonial commodities into Holstein, is proved by the continual advance in their prices. The article of coffee has been the first to feel their influence, and for a long time good ordinary coffee has fetched at the rate of from 35 to 38 shillings banco; there is also an augmentation of from seven to eight groschen on refined sugars. There is now scarcely any raw sugar in the country, and the importation of it at present being impossible, it is more probable that the prices of sugar and coffee, for the consumption of the interior, will soon be nearly as high as at Hamburgh.

*French Severity.*—Hamburgh, 25th Feb. 1812. One of our first houses, which had accepted drafts to the amount of 100,000 marks, from England, was obliged to pay the same sum over again to the Police. One of the partners is gone to Paris, to make representations, but which will probably have no effect.

*French accommodated.*—Anholt, March 4. By a late treaty between the Emperor of France and the King of Denmark, the French are to raise 8000 cavalry in Holstein, and will be permitted to march any number of troops through the Danish territories, provided they do not exceed 3000 at a time.

*Forged Bank Notes.*—A few days since Bank Notes to the amount of about £3000 sent here from Hambro', were sold on the Exchange at Gottenburgh, but before they could be forwarded to England it was discovered they were all forged, and returned to the seller. It is very probable many of these notes may find their way to England.

*No Small-pox.*—From Copenhagen we are informed, that by the assiduity of the Government the Vaccine Inoculation has been so thoroughly spread among the population, that, during the course of the year 1811, there has not been a single case of small pox in that capital.

#### FRANCE.

*Beet Root, cultivated, per force.*—Buona-partie has enjoined his minister to order the Prefects of Departments to enforce the culti-

vation of beet root. Each department is to cultivate a number of acres of this plant under a penalty; the distribution to each farmer is vested in the prefect, whose neglect is to be punished with a fine and deprivation of office; the total number of the hectares to be planted is 100,000. The licences for the extraction of sugar from beet-root are limited to 500; only 146 had been issued up to February. [Compare page 491.]

*Ladder in case of Fire.*—Paris, Feb. 14.

M. Regnier, conservator of the Artillery Museum, has received the prize for the invention of a ladder, which consists of several lengths, each four yards long, which fasten into each other, so that when united they form one ladder eleven yards in length, without the necessity for cords, or other mode of tying them together. Although the bands which combine these ladders are of iron, yet the whole together does not weigh above 200lbs., so that two men can readily carry the whole to any place where it may be wanted. Or it may be carried in parts; where houses, &c. are not high.

*Additional Instances of French Adherence to simple Truth, in Representations concerning Britain.*—[Compare page 141.] The following are from the Moniteur. Paris, Feb. 10. By the most recent accounts from Nottingham, it appears that the rioters in that part of England have assumed so formidable a posture as to excite the most serious alarms. Their numbers in the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Leicester, is calculated at above *thirty-thousand*, reduced to insurrection by an absolute want of the common necessities of life, the men having been long deprived of any employment in their trades.

A part of these rebels have, it is reported, spread themselves into Yorkshire and Lancashire, where they are exciting fresh commotions, and Liverpool is in a condition of distress and misery unequalled in the history of any place at any period. By returns laid before the magistrates there, it appears that there are more than 20,000 individuals, in that town only, wanting bread, which will soon be at the enormous price of six livres a loaf. Manchester is in an deplorable a situation, and the garrisons of both these places have been augmented, to keep in check the multitude, made furious by starvation. In Nottinghamshire, besides the militia, 9000 regular troops have been posted, which have yet been able to do nothing towards securing the peace.

Birmingham, Sheffield, as well as the great manufacturing towns, are only kept quiet by a fictitious trade being maintained. If the British Ministry are too weak to keep order at home how will it be able to continue hostilities abroad? It is like a man attempting to employ his limbs in violent exercise for

which they were never intended, while a deadly disorder preys upon his vitals. Such is the effect of a strict adherence to the Continental System, so successfully aided by the British Orders in Council.

*From the Morning Chronicle of the same Day as the above appeared in it.*—“ We perceive with much pleasure, by the Nottingham papers, that the disturbances in that county have decreased—one instance only of outrage having occurred during the past week.”

*Cancer cured by House-leek.*—It is announced in several French Journals, that an elderly female, residing at a village near Toulouse, who had been long afflicted with a cancer in the breast, was first relieved, and afterwards cured, by the application of *house-leek* (*joubarbe*). The cure is attested by several physicians.

#### GERMANY.

*Conscripts who mutilate themselves.*—Department of the Elbe, Jan. 4. The Prefect of the Department announces in Public Orders, “ The conscript who shall mutilate himself or render himself infirm, to avoid military duty, shall be consigned to the company of pioneers, or suffer such other punishment as the laws direct, if he be incapable of the ordinary service. 1. Substitution, which is an arrangement between the parties, cannot be allowed to persons reciprocally in the same canton, and in lists of the same class. 2. Those who have been excepted, and declared the first in order to march, as well as those who serve as pioneers, cannot obtain leave for substitution.”

#### “ DE CONINCK.”

*Papers suppressed.*—The German papers state, that the publication of *The Altona Mercury*, *the Abeille du Nord*, and *The Political Journal of Hamburg*, have been suppressed.

*Statistics.*—Colmar, Feb. 9. The population of the department of the Upper Rhine, has, during some years, experienced a considerable increase. In the year 1801, it amounted to 377,987 persons: in 1802, to 383,123; in 1804, to 398,504; in 1805, to 404,018; and in 1809, to 428,750. So that the total increase in ten years, has been 50,763: which is at the rate of 5,076 yearly. Among the causes which have most materially promoted this increase, must be reckoned the establishment of a new school of midwifery, at Colmar, which has contributed greatly to the education and accomplishment of midwives; but, above all, to the great spread given to the vaccine inoculation.

*Extraordinary Progeny, rendered by the Stomach.*—There have been lately several wonderful productions reported on the Continent; which only those who were peculiarly favored in the quantity and quality of their

“ organ of credence,” to speak in Dr. Gall’s style, could be induced to believe. Among these was the history of a young woman, native of Fribburgh, but living at Neuhaus, who discharged *living amphibia*. M. F. Keienlin, in his miscellaneous works, by way of repelling the doubts to which that account had given rise, has favored the public with a new procès-verbal of a disease of the same nature, which has recently occurred. It states that Marianne Fisher, aged 24 years, was under the care of Dr. Heini, as his patient, in the hospital at Fribburgh, from the month of January, to December 1811; that during the course of that year, she discharged *one frog, three small cray fish, fifty two leeches, and eight worms*. Dr. Heini, who himself reports this extraordinary case, attributes the cause to the waters of a marsh, which this young woman frequently drank, in the month of August 1810.

*Wolves.*—The number of wolves that have shewn themselves on the eastern frontiers of Switzerland on the side of the Innthal, is so great, that preparations are making for giving them a general chase, throughout that district.

*Banditti in Force.*—The forests of the Spessart, and Odenwald, are said to have been recently the theatre of sanguinary conflicts. A corps of 4000 troops having been sent to discover the brigands, divided themselves into small parties: some of these, after repeated attacks, having penetrated very far, came to a small encampment, defended by a ditch and three pieces of cannon. While the troops were preparing for assault, the robbers rushed out, and bore down all before them. The troops fled, leaving behind them two pieces of cannon, some colours, and 250 killed and wounded. [Compare Panorama, Vol. IX. p. 1179:—Vol. X. p. 735.]

*New Town.*—The king of Württemberg has built a town, and formed a port, on the lake of Constance. The port, named *Fredrichshasen*, is to be free from duties on commerce and navigation, that it may become the entrepot of merchandise destined for Switzerland, the Voralberg, and part of the Tyrol. Foreigners and their children, will, for six years, be exempt from the conscription, and enjoy the rights of citizens.

*Property assumed, at a word.*—A decree has been published in the Grand Duchy of Berg, by which Napoleon, to the exclusion of his nephew, the Grand Duke, assumes to himself the sovereignty, by ordering the execution of the same in his own sole name, and under his own sole authority.—By this instrument, he takes into his hands all the manufactured or unmanufactured tobacco which shall be found in the territory, and all the machines, implements, &c. employed upon it, for which, he says, compensation shall be made to the proprietors.

## ST. HELENA.

**Mutiny.**—A most daring mutiny broke out in the St. Helena infantry, on the 23d of December, between the hours of nine and ten at night. The mutinous troops rushed from their barracks, proceeded to Longwood, suddenly demanded the Lieut.-Governor, and took him prisoner, at the instant he was loading the guns to oppose them. After providing themselves with one of the field-pieces and ammunition, they marched towards Plantation house, where the Governor was prepared to receive them. The house was strongly guarded by the Loyal Volunteers of St. Helena, and the guard attached to it, comprising in the whole, 130 men.—Posts were occupied in advance on the road leading to Longwood; and as the Governor would grant no terms, these misguided men, 75 in number (the remnant of above 200 that left their barracks), were compelled to surrender unconditionally. Seven of the ringleaders have been hanged; and many of the most forward of the mutineers are in confinement. By the vigorous and prompt measures pursued, and the uniformly steady conduct of the artillery corps, and volunteers, military subordination and the tranquillity of the island, were effectively re-established within four days after the mutiny broke out.

## General Orders.

"The Governor having ascertained that many of the soldiers of the St. Helena regiment, who were taken in arms against him on the morning of the 24th instant, had either been misled, by some factious and malicious persons, or forced by a few desperate villains, to engage in the atrocious crimes of mutiny and rebellion, he is therefore pleased to grant an amnesty to the remainder of all that were taken; retaining in confinement those only who were the most active and insolent. If those characters were permitted to remain, they would be dangerous to the peace of this community; therefore it is the Governor's intention to keep them in confinement until a favorable opportunity offers of sending them off the island. The Governor trusts, that the instances of mercy and clemency which he has manifested towards the mutinous troops, on the late unhappy occasion, and the explanations he has gone into (in the General Orders he has issued) which prove his readiness to do justice to all men, may henceforward prevent the possibility of unfavourable impressions being made upon the minds of the soldiers.

"Dec. 31, 1811."

## HOLLAND.

**Republicans decorated: Crosses, Grand Crosses, and Knights in abundance.**—Buonaparte has, in lieu of the Dutch order of the Union, created an imperial order called the "Reunion," the crosses and decorations

of which are destined to reward the services of the great officers of state, judges, and the civil officers of the empire. It is composed of two hundred grand crosses, one thousand commanders, and ten thousand knights!! The duke of Cadore has been nominated grand chancellor, and M. Vander Goes Van Dixland, grand treasurer. Half a million of francs have been granted towards its endowment. The oath binds the individual to be faithful to the emperor, and to the dynasty.

## INDIES, EAST.

*Detail of a luminous Phenomenon lately discovered by Captain Warren, at Madras.*

—On the 25th of April last, at 8 p. m. a luminous appearance was noticed by him between the constellations of Canis Major, and Monoceros on the Eastern skirts of the Milky-way; which it was at first supposed to belong to. It was in brightness equal to the Nebula in Ardhmeda, but so undefined that it could not be observed with an instrument on that evening.

On the 26th at 7h. 30m. p. m. the same phenomenon was noticed somewhat North of East, of its former position. A faint luminous trace was discernible to the naked eye, and extended from it, in a direction opposite to the Sun. Its distances from Sirius, and Procyon were observed with a sextant as follows:—

From Sirius 18d. 20m. E. } 7h. 45m.

From Procyon 17d. 10m. S. } 7h. 45m.  
it then stood close East of a Telescope star being one of an unformed group below Monoceros.

On the 27th its position with respect to the same stars was,

From Sirius 17d. 37m. E. } 7h. 50m.

From Procyon 17d. 41m. S. } 7h. 50m.  
having moved 1d. nearly towards the Sun. The body was less luminous, owing probably to the increased light of the Moon which had approached it. The train was still visible to the naked eye. It had moved through a whole diameter of the Telescope from the small star near to which it was seen on the preceding day; and covered another Star of the 7th or 8th magnitude so that had it been thus placed on the 25th it would have been taken for the Nucleus of a Comet.

On the 28th, the Moon shining bright, the luminous appearance was so faint that no accurate observation could be obtained. It had however, left the small star which it covered on the preceding night, and had moved through another diameter of the Telescope towards the Sun. There was at 8 on that evening as little appearance of a Nucleus as before. On the 29th and 30th the weather being hazy and the moon not far from the phenomenon, it could not be observed.

Some more observations are required to ascertain whether this appearance be a Comet

or not. Its geocentric motion towards the Sun and the faint haze which extended behind it in a contrary direction indicate it to be of that class, and if it be still discernible about the 15th of May, whatever doubt may be entertained respecting its nature will then be entirely removed. JOHN WARREN.

H. C.'s Observatory, 1st of May, 1811.

*May 16.*—The weather having cleared on the 8th of May, the Phenomenon observed by Capt. Warren at the Hon. Company's Observatory near the Constellation of Canis Major was again observed in the upper part of Monoceros in a direction somewhat east of north of its former position; exhibiting to the naked eye the usual appearance of a Comet with a distinct train, though no Nucleus was discernible with a telescope. It had moved since the 28th of April at the mean rate of o : 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  per diem.

The appearance of this Comet has hitherto been so undefined that it could not be observed with sufficient accuracy to obtain satisfactory results respecting its orbit. Several more observations will be requisite for computing its elements; which may be obtained hereafter, as it probably will be visible for some time longer.—*Gent. Gazette.*

*Remote Effects of War: Sequestration.*—A small vessel, the property of the Chinese, has been condemned at Calcutta, for violating the British orders in council, by trading two years ago, to the Dutch settlement of Sourabaya, under the colours of a native prince. The judge recommended a petition to the king in council, as the Chinese had probably never heard of these orders.

#### INDIES, WEST.

*Foreigners examined.*—Jamaica, January 20. A proclamation has been issued by the governor, prohibiting foreigners from landing on the island, except at Kingston; and directing that, previous to disembarking, the masters of the vessels in which they arrive, shall answer on oath to such questions as the officer of the police may propose, and that each individual shall provide some respectable freeholder as a surety, in the sum of £600 for his good behaviour during his stay.

*Duties doubled.*—The House of Assembly has, on the motion of Mr. Shand, doubled the duties on all articles of grain imported from the United States of America, viz. flour, corn-meal, bread, rice, and pease.

#### ITALY.

*Diamonds made of Charcoal.*—The editor of *Journal du Physique*, published at Genoa, states that by causing a very strong galvanic battery to act on a mass of charcoal, a substance has been produced which appears to have the greatest resemblance to diamonds: he adds, that he has in his possession a diamond on which there are several black points similar to charcoal.

*Robbery on Peter,—but not to pay Paul.*—The following decree has been published at Rome:

"Napoleon, emperor of the French, &c.

"Considering that the endowments attached to the bishoprics of the late see of Rome are vacant, and his majesty being disposed to extend favor towards the claimants, after a report from our minister of police, and our council of state having been consulted, we have decreed and do decree as follows:—

"Art. I.—The property composing the endowments of bishoprics of the late court of Rome are declared to be part of the effects of the domain of the state.

"II.—The claimants to the same shall enjoy them during life, on transmitting a statement thereof, with their titles, to our prefect.

"III.—The said parties may become incommutable proprietors, on paying one-eighth of the value.

"IV.—Our prefect shall regulate the estimate of the 8th of the value, and appoint the time of payment.

"V.—We make a gift to the church of St. Peter of our good city of Rome, of half the produce of the above, and the remainder to the hospitals.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON.  
(Countersigned) "Count DARU."

NORWAY.

*Fatal Misfortune.*—A melancholy accident happened lately at Bergen in Norway. In consequence of the heavy rains, an enormous stone was detached from the mountain, and falling upon some buildings, crushed 49 persons to death.

#### PEGU.

*City and People consumed by Fire.*—The city of Basseen, situated on the southern coast of Pegu, and one of the principal cities of the Burmese empire, has been destroyed by fire. Some thousands of the inhabitants perished in the flames. This is the second calamity of the same description which has, within the space of a few months, visited that wretched country.

#### PORTUGAL.

*Wines exported.*—The total quantity of wines entered at the Oporto custom-house in 1811, for foreign countries, was 18,536 pipes and an half: of this quantity were sent to England 18,379 pipes and an half: America, 64 and an half; Gibraltar, 89; Galicia, three and an half. In 1809, there were shipped for exportation 58,458 pipes, of which 42,963 pipes were for England; and in 1810, 41,358 pipes were shipped, of which 40,765 was on English account.

*French Barbarities.*—A very long list of cruelties perpetrated on the Portuguese towns and their inhabitants, has been collected and published by order of the committee for dis-

tributing the contributions collected for the Portuguese sufferers. The list is too long for our insertion; and after all is very imperfect: we therefore only insert the concluding articles as a specimen.

"I finish this dreadful narration," says the Vicar General of the Bishopric of Coimbra, "which might fill whole pages, by recording, that in the village of Pusos, 55 persons were assassinated, among whom a child was burnt alive.—The ravages in the church are incredible; even the parish books were destroyed; the number of cups, vestments, linen, &c. would astonish: in some parts where they were hid, they were discovered by the enemy; though sometimes by the people, to save their lives.—Some judgment may be formed by the loss of the church of St. Peter, &c. Goveia, which amounted to £2000. Pinhais, £800. St. Julian, £800. Lame de Mirande, £2,500. Sacrilege was general, and wherever they discovered the sacred elements, though without the sacred vase, they burnt and destroyed them.—The losses in this bishopric appear to be:—At Tapias, from 428, the inhabitants are reduced to 200. Lourisal,—not a third part remain. Quiaios, in April, there were still 870 sick. Lamas de Mirande, 300 persons died of malignant fevers. Albagos, 300 died, besides others buried without a priest. Carapinheira, 143. Figueira, 4,135. Montemor, 221. Tavarede, 149. Villaverde, 290. Mata Maurisca, 600. Redinha, 300.—To form an idea of the misery of this unhappy people, I shall give some examples, that by these one may judge of the rest:—Torrezelo lost 427 head of cattle; Azere, 2,000; Serpins, 5080; Mirande, 9389; Alvarga, 2994; Vargea de Goes, 2084; Selaviza, 5584; Pombeiro, 411; Poiares, 671; Lavijada, 1223; Alvas, Sargado, 2217; Sarneil, 1214; District of Arega, 54860, 510 mules.—In the olive grounds the ravages were immense:—Poiares, 2126 trees; Mirande, 1650.—In some of the parishes the calculation of actual loss is stated at:—District of Arega, in private property, £400; Vale, £900; Eulalia, £1,000; the parish of S. Jago in Coimbra, £150,000.—2969 persons assassinated. 1144 houses burnt.

#### PRUSSIA.

*Birth Day of Frederic II.*—Berlin, Jan. 24. This day has been commemorated as the hundredth anniversary of the birth day of the Great Frederic. It was distinguished by numerous assemblies public and private. The members of the Exchange met at a grand dinner. This society also gave a plentiful repast, previous to its own, to all the veterans in the hotel of the invalids, of this city, who had served under Frederic in the seven years war. The whole number re-

maining is 121, of which 13 could not attend at the repast, being indisposed. Their dinner was therefore sent to them.

*Longevity.*—A silk-weaver, named John Ursulak, died lately at Leinburgh, in Prussia, at the age of 116 years. He had six wives. The last, who survives him, brought him a son 12 months ago. He was extremely healthy and active, and walked six miles the day before his death.

#### SICILY.

*Resignation of Royalty.*—State Paper. The King our Lord, by a resolution, dated this day, signed by his Majesty, and sealed with the royal seal, has constituted his royal highness D<sup>o</sup> Francis, hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies, his most dear Son, his Vicar-general in this kingdom of Sicily; transferring to him, with the most ample title of *Alter Ego*, the exercise of all rights, prerogatives, pre-eminent, and powers, in the same manner as they could be exercised by his Majesty in person. In the name of the King I communicate to your Excellency, this sovereign determination; transmitting to you also, a copy of the same, that you may forthwith communicate it to all the departments depending on the office of Secretary of State, the Royal Household, the Treasury, and Commerce, which are committed to the charge of your Excellency.

(Signed) Marquis de CIRCELLO.  
To the Marquis Tommasi.  
Palermo, Jan. 16, 1812.

#### Royal Letter.

Ferdinand, by the Grace of God, King of the Two Sicilies, Jerusalem, &c. Infante of Spain, duke of Parma, Placencia, Castro, &c. Grand Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, &c.

My most esteemed Son, Francis, Hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies:—Being obliged, through bodily indisposition, and from the advice of the physicians, to withdraw myself from all serious application, I should esteem myself culpable before God, if I did not make such provision for the government of the kingdom, in these most difficult times, that affairs of the greatest importance should be promptly dispatched, and the public weal suffer no detriment through my infirmities. Wishing, therefore, to disburthen myself of the weight of government, as long as it shall not please God to restore me to a state of health suitable for conducting it, I cannot more properly entrust it to any other than to you, my beloved son, as well because you are my legitimate successor, as on account of the experience which I have had of your high rectitude and capacity; and by these presents, with my free will and consent, I constitute and appoint you my Vicar-General in this

my kingdom of Sicily, in the same way as you have been already twice Vicar-General in my other kingdom of Naples ; and I yield, and transfer to you, with the ample title of *Aller Ego*, the exercise of all the rights, prerogatives, pre-eminent, and powers, which could be exercised by myself : and, that this my determination may be known to all, and obeyed by all, I order, that this my letter, signed by myself, and sealed with my royal seal, be preserved in the archives of the kingdom, and that you direct a copy of it to be sent to all counsellors and secretaries of state, for their information, and that they may communicate the same to all persons interested.—Given in Palermo, this 16th day of Jan. 1812.

FERNANDO.  
THOMAZ DE SOMMA.

SPAIN.

*Spanish Prince born; in South America.*—Under the embarrassment of the Spanish Government for their lost king, a new candidate has made his appearance ; the Portuguese Princess Maria Teresa, who is married to the Infant of Spain, Don Pedro Carlos, has been delivered of a son, in the Brazils ; for this happy event, illuminations, discharges of artillery, and other demonstrations of joy, took place at Lisbon, by public order.

*Funeral of Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd, at Ciudad Rodrigo.*—Lord Wellington, to testify his high sense of Major-Gen. Craufurd's great and distinguished merits and services, determined that he should be interred in the breach which he had so ably and heroically assaulted, as the highest honour he could confer upon him.—The light division assembled before the Saint Francisco Convent, where their late beloved commander lay, at twelve o'clock on the 25th of January. The 5th division lined the road from thence to the breach. The officers of the brigade of guards, of the cavalry, and of the 3d, 4th, and 5th divisions, with Lord Wellington and the whole of Head-quarters at their head ; General Castanos and all his Staff ; Marshal Beresford and the Portuguese moved in the mournful procession. He was borne to his place of rest on the shoulders of the brave men whom he had led to victory ; the field officers of the light division officiated as pall-bearers. Major-General Charles Stewart (Adjutant General) was chief mourner, attended by Captain Wm. Campbell, and Lieutenants Wood and Shawe, Aids-de-Camp to their late glorious commander, and by the Staff of the light division.—The ceremony was as awful as affecting, as sublime as possible, and well calculated to inspire feelings of the most exalted nature—and if any other sentiment but

that of the most poignant grief could have found place on this melancholy occasion, it would certainly have been envy at such an end, so wept.—The breach of Ciudad Rodrigo is the monument of this admirable man, bedewed with the tears, and decked with the praises and blessings of the whole army.

#### TURKEY.

*Mecca relieved; Wahabites expelled.*—Letters from Constantinople, of the 2d of January, state that official intelligence had been received of the overthrow of the Wahabites, by the Egyptian forces under a son of Mahomed Aly-Pacha ; and that the latter had marched for Mecca, which had declared for the Grand Seignior, to chase from thence the enemies of the Faith. This had diffused joy at Constantinople—prayers were ordered in the mosques ; and the Imans and Doctors had declared, that the expulsion of the Wahabites from Mecca, coupled with the birth of an heir to the Throne, must be considered as indications that Divine wrath was removed, and that Providence would bless the arms of the Faithful against Infidels, and restore the Empire to its former splendour. So anxious were all classes for advices of the re-occupation of Mecca, and so certain of its taking place, that thousands had made vows of abstaining from all animal food, &c. until they were received.

### OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*Royal Arrangements.*—Carlton House, March 10, 1812. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to make the following appointments :—

*Vice-Chamberlain.*—The Earl of Yarmouth.

*To be Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber.*—The most hon. the Marquis of Headford ; the right hon. Lord Viscount Melbourn ; the right hon. Lord James Murray ; the right hon. Lord Viscount Petersham.

*First Groom and Master of the Robe.*—Nassau Thomas, Esq.

*Grooms of the Bedchambers.*—General Charles Leigh ; general E. Stephens ; general T. Sloughter Stanwix ; hon. Henry Stanhope ; lieut.-gen. Sir J. Cradock ; lieut.-gen. William Keppel ; colonel Wilson Bradly.

*Clerk Marshal chief Equerry.*—Colonel Benjamin Bloomfield.

*Equerries.*—Major-gen. Hammond ; lieut.-col. William Congreve ; major-gen. Bayley, Coldstream Guard. ; hon. Fred. Howard, 10th Light Dragoons ; colonel Vivian, 7th Dragoons.

**LEEDS SESSIONS.—The Toleration Act.—**

[This article is resumed from page 544 : in which page dele the two bottom lines].

Mr. Robert Wood, a preacher in the Methodist connection, presented himself before the magistrates, and requested that the oaths might be administered to him, that he might make the declaration required by the Toleration Act, to qualify him to officiate as a dissenting teacher.

The Bench inquired, if he was appointed a teacher to any *specific congregation*?

"It is intended that I should preach at Bramley, Armley, and other villages in the vicinity."

The Recorder, after some conversation with the Bench and the Counsel near him, resumed:—"From a report of a case just published, it appears, that the Court of King's Bench have decided, that a Protestant dissenter, who states himself as one who preaches to *several congregations*, without shewing that he has a *separate congregation* attached to him, is not entitled to take the oaths and make the declaration required by the Toleration Act. It will, therefore, be necessary for you to prove your appointment to preach to a *separate congregation* before you can be entitled to take the oaths."

Mr. Maude here observed, that though the Court of King's Bench did not, in the case cited, think proper to issue a *mandamus* to compel the magistrates to administer the oaths, it did not follow that the oaths might not be administered as heretofore, *without requiring those new conditions*, which were never before heard of.

Mr. Hainsworth, in reply, said, the magistrates could only administer the oaths agreeably to the provisions of the Toleration Act; and if that act required certain previous conditions, it was not in the power of that Bench, or any other, to dispense with them; for if the magistrates, in the case alluded to, had required any thing to be done which the law had not made necessary, the Court of King's Bench would have issued a *mandamus* to compel them to administer the oaths.

In these observations the Court coincided, and refused to administer the oaths.

Before the Court adjourned, Mr. Holby, a student under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Steadman, a dissenting minister at Bradford, presented himself for the same purpose, and his application was rejected on the same grounds; but it appeared that this gentleman had made application to an improper sessions, the Court having no jurisdiction out of this borough: and he was advised to make application to the sessions for the riding. On this the applicant expressed some surprise at the new provisions which, *after the lapse of a century*, had been discovered in the Toleration Act.

**Court of King Bench, Monday, Feb. 3.  
The King v. the Justices of Gloucestershire.**

Mr. Topping moved for a rule to shew cause why a *mandamus* should not issue to the magistrates of the county of Gloucester, commanding them to tender the oaths to John Parker, of Dursley, in that county, and permit him to subscribe the declarations required in the Toleration Act, of 1 W. and M. c. 18, §. 8, to exempt him from the penalties of the acts against Protestant dissenters. The learned counsel did this upon an affidavit, which stated that the applicant was a Protestant dissenting minister, and was also by trade a *cutter*; and that upon applying to the Quarter Sessions, he was refused thus to exempt himself, in consequence of a late determination of this Court, in the case of the King v. the Justices of Denbighshire (14 East, 285), in which it was held, that a Protestant dissenter, merely stating himself as one who "preaches to *several congregations of Protestant dissenters*," without shewing that he has any *separate congregation* attached to him, as such teacher or preacher, was not entitled to be admitted by the Justices to qualify. This decision the magistrates of Gloucestershire had quoted as a determination against ALL persons *pretending to holy orders*, in which capacity the present applicant claimed: and the words of the statute expressly extended to "persons dissenting from the Church of England, in holy orders, or *pretending holy orders, or pretending to holy orders*."

Lord Ellenborough said, that the *decision of the court had certainly been mistaken*; but from what source did the present applicant state himself to have derived the *holy orders* to which he pretended?

Mr. Topping submitted, that it was *not necessary under the statute to state that*, and the magistrates had not refused him on that account.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Has he been *ordained* by any body.

Mr. Topping hoped the court would not narrow the exemptions of the Toleration Act, by asking for qualifications which the legislature did not intend. The intention of the act was to enable any person who conceived he had talents for the ministry to exercise those talents without incurring the penalties of several acts of parliament, and to enable him to discover whether he was qualified to be elected the pastor of a *separate congregation*.

Lord Ellenborough.—A person, stating himself to be *pretending to holy orders*, must derive those orders from some source; the court would not canvass what.

Mr. Topping contended, that *pretending to*, meant *laying claim to*.

**Lord Ellenborough.**—Whatever interpretation you may contend for, it is very fit that interpretation should be argued. You must argue, that pretending to holy orders, means looking forward to future holy orders; by which construction, every student in an University, who contemplates the profession of the Church, is included in your doctrine. Upon these subjects, however, I am anxious that there shall be no opportunity of saying, the case had not every hearing—Take a rule to shew cause.

If we rightly understand the report of a counsel who was in Court, there were three other applications, at least, to the same purpose.

*Court of King's Bench, Saturday, Feb. 8.  
The King v. the Justices of Suffolk.*

The Attorney-General and Mr. Dampier shewed cause against this rule nisi for a mandamus to compel the Justices of Suffolk, to administer the oaths to Mr. Elrington, and to permit him to subscribe the declarations under the Toleration Act, as teacher of a separate congregation of dissenters in that county, which they had refused to do, in consequence of the applicant's declining to produce a certificate from certain leading members of his congregation, testifying his appointment as such separate teacher and preacher, contrary to a rule established by the justices in administering such oaths and granting such certificate. The applicant had offered to swear himself duly appointed; but the learned counsel contended, that the justices at sessions had a right to be satisfied of the qualifications of all persons making such applications, and had therefore established the rule which the present applicant sought to oppose. The defendants did not dispute the applicant's right; but they set themselves against his opening a door to the claims of persons the most improper and unqualified.

Mr. Topping, Mr. Gurney, and Mr. Brougham, in support of the mandamus, contended, that the Justices' refusal was an attempt to deprive the dissenters of the benefit of the Toleration Act, in the provisions of which no construction could justify the rule into which the Justices had entered. The applicant was admitted to be entitled to take the oaths: why, then, was he not suffered to take them? Mr. Topping had known the Courts of Quarter Sessions for 20 years, and had never yet heard of such a rule. If the applicant swore falsely, he gained nothing. The learned counsel had heard that a circular letter had been written to every Court of Quarter Sessions, desiring them to require such a certificate. When would there be an end of these innovations and what right

had these Courts to affix such rules, or impose such terms?

Lord Ellenborough asked whether it was not proper that the Justices should be informed that the applicant was a proper person to be admitted to take the oaths and subscribe the declarations? People were very jealous of the liberty of conscience, but the court must consider the liberty of the whole community, as there were several other applications of a similar nature pending. As this was the first time the construction of the Toleration Act had come to be discussed in a court of justice, and as it would be proper to hear every argument fully, before the court should pronounce its final judgment, the decision of this case was postponed till next term, when those other cases would come on to be heard.

Connected with this subject, as marking the temper of distinctions and separations, instead of union and harmony, is the following decision; by which the children of Dissenters are excluded from acquaintance with the principles and practices of the Church of England.

Considerable discussion took place at Lincoln, Jan. 23, at a meeting for the adoption of the system of National Education, on an amendment moved by Sir R. Heron, "That the plan of education adopted by the meeting, should be such as not to exclude the children of Christian Dissenters, from the advantage of the education proposed; and that those children should be permitted to attend divine service at the respective places of their religious worship." A debate arose on the principle that it militated against the fundamental object of the society. The amendment was negatived and the original resolutions carried.

*Rotherhithe new Dock.*—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, a new dock of fifteen acres, was opened at the Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe; the sluice was cut by the chairman, Sir Charles Price, amidst the cheers of the spectators. These docks now contain an area of about forty acres of water, with wharfage and bonding yards, sufficient to receive 200 sail of ships to discharge at the same time.

*Great Tom in danger.*—On Monday, Jan. 19, that ancient edifice, the tower of Christ Church, Oxford, which contains Great Tom, was in imminent danger of being destroyed by fire. A room adjoining this venerable structure, the hearth-stone of which was laid on a large oak beam, it is conjectured, had taken fire, and been secretly burning for two or three days before it was discovered. Alarm was given, and assistance procured, in time to prevent the consequences that must otherwise have ensued.

## THE GATHERER.

No. XXXII.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's  
Stuff.—*Wootton.*

## Of Reward and Service.

When it lights upon a worthy nature, there is nothing procures a more faithful service, than the master's liberality: nor is there any thing makes that appear more, than a true fidelity. They are alternate parents; begetting and begotten. Certainly, if these were practised, great men need not so often change their followers: nor would patrons be abandoned by their old attendants. Rewards are not given, but paid to servants who are good and wise. Nor ought that blood to be accounted lost, which is spent for a noble master. Worth will never fail to give desert her praise. A liberal master who loves his servant well, is in some sort, a God to him which may both give him blessings, and protect him from danger. And, on the other hand, believe it, a diligent and discreet servant is one of the best friends that a man can be possessed of. He can do whatsoever a friend may; and can be commanded with less hazard of losing him. Nay, he may, in one sense, challenge a glory above his master: for though it be harder to play a King's part well, than it is to act a subject's; yet nature's inclination is much more bent to rule than to obey. It is good sometimes for a lord to use a servant like a friend, like a companion; but it is always fit for a servant to pay him the reverence due to a master. Pride becomes neither the commander nor the commanded. Since there is no absolute freedom to be found below, even Kings are but more splendid servants, for the common body. There is a mutuality between the lord and his vassals. The lord serves them of necessities, and they him, in his pleasures and conveniences. Virtue is the truest liberty: he is not free, who stoops to passions; nor he in bondage, who serves a noble master.

*Fallitur, egregio quisquis sub principe credit  
Servitum: nunquam libertas gravior extat  
Quam sub rege pio.*—Claud. De Laud. Stil. 1. 3.  
He knows no bondage whom a good king sways;  
For freedom never shines with clearer rays  
Than when brave princes reign.

Imperiousness turns that servant into a slave, which kindness makes an humble-speaking friend. Seneca begins an epistle with rejoicing, that his friend lived familiar with his servant. Neither can have comfort, where

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both are uncommunicable. I confess, the like countenance is not to be shewn to all. That which makes a wise man modest, makes a fool unmannerly. Hadrian sent his inferior servant a box on the ear, for walking between two senators. As there ought to be equality, because nature has made it; so there ought to be a difference, because fortune has set it. Yet, the distance of our fortunes cannot be so much, as our nearness, in being men. No fate can frighten away that likeness. Let not the lord abuse his servant; for it is possible he may fall below him. Let not the servant neglect his master; for he may be cast into a meaner condition. Let the servant deserve, and the master recompense; and if they would both be noble, the best way is for those who are subject, to forget their services; and for those who command, to remember them:—So, each loving the other, for their generous worthiness; the world shall strew praises in both their paths. If the servant suppose his lot to be hard, let him bear in mind, that service is nothing but the Freeman's calling: wherein he is bound to discharge himself well, as long as he continues in it.—*O. Fellham.*

## A monstrous long Iberian Play.

The Spanish theatre did not begin to refine till the commencement of the fifteenth century. Rodriguez de Cota then gave his *Calixtus* and *Melibeus*; it was one of the first pieces in which the rules of the dramatic art appear to be at all understood, and abounds with very lively but often licentious descriptions. *Celestina* appeared a short time after; it consists of twenty-one acts by different authors; the earlier ones are attributed by some to Rodriguez de Cota, by others to Juan de Mena; the latter ones are by Fernando Roxas de Montalvano, known also by another dramatic piece, *Progne* and *Philomela*. *Celestina* was begun before the middle of the fifteenth century, but was not finished till fifty or sixty years after. Though it may be regarded as a monster, the piece has its beauties. The plot is clearly unfolded, the action well sustained, the incidents are well introduced; its episodes are probable; its delineations of manners and characters just. It made a great noise in the literary world. It went through fifteen Spanish editions\*, a Latin translation and edition†, and two French

\* Among others, those of Seville, 1534, 1539; of Salamanca, 1558, 1570; of Alcalá, 1563, 1569, 1591; of Madrid, 1601; of Barcelona, 1586; of Valencia, 1575.

† By Barthius.

translations and editions\*. It pleased very much in Italy, where translations were multiplied, and went through ten editions in that language.†

*Secret Intelligence of the Order of Jesuits.*

The late Duke of Choiseul (says Mr. Seward in his Biographiana), having no employ in the government of France, happened one evening at supper to say something very strong against the Jesuits. Some years afterwards he was sent Ambassador to Rome, where, in the usual routine of his visits in that situation, he called upon the General of the Jesuits, for whose Order he professed the highest veneration. "Your Excellence did not always, I fear, think so well of Us," replied the General. The Duke, much surprised at this observation, begged to know "What reasons he had for thinking so? as he was not conscious that he had ever mentioned the Order but in terms of the highest respect." The General, to convince him of the contrary, shewed him an Extract from a large Register-book belonging to the Society, in which the particular conversation alluded to, and the day and the year in which it happened, were minutely down. The Ambassador blushed, and excused himself as well as he could, and soon went away, resolving within himself, whenever he should become Prime Minister, to destroy a Society that kept up such particular and detailed correspondences, of which it might make use to the detriment of Administration and Government.

*General Intelligence of the Order of Jesuits.*

Some notion may be formed of the intelligence conveyed to the General of the Jesuits in the following statement of his correspondence from all parts of the world.

*Letters.*

37	Provincials, who were to write monthly .....	444
612	Superiors of Colleges, who wrote monthly .....	2448
340	Superiors of Houses of Residence were to write quarterly .....	1360
59	Masters of Novices of 59 Houses of Noviciates, to write quarterly .....	236
1048	Consultors, Admonishers, and Socials, who were to write at least twice a year .....	2006
		6584

Total of letters indispensably written, without calculating those on particular occasions ;

\* At Paris, 1598; at Lyons, 1629.

† Of these were those of Milan, 1514; of Venice, 1515, 1525, 1535; of Genoa, 1538.

the correspondence of two hundred missions and eighty-four houses of the professed.

These 6,584 letters divided by 37, the number of the provinces, make 177 states of every kingdom and every province. So that the General was regularly informed 177 times a year of all affairs in every part of a kingdom where the Order existed.

*Souls from Purgatory; terrific Politicians.*

Childish fancies among a superstitious people, have often had a wonderful effect in spreading terror; and may on occasion serve as "A Word to the Wise." Sir Robert Southwell has noticed one, practised in the great Conspiracy of Portugal of 1667, which frightened away the friends of the King, and was of great use in strengthening the party of the Infant. These terrific personages were no less than "Souls from Purgatory." They are thus described by our Ambassador: "Men walking inizards in the dead of night have come to their houses (the King's friends), and there ringing a bell, would, in a doleful tone, call the person by his name, and say, "O yes! We are so many souls sent out of Purgatory, to advise you, that the air of Lisbon is growing very infectious, and especially that of the Court; and if you do not immediately escape into the Country, you will be our companions in Purgatory."

"The parties concerned have made a serious use of these mementos, and, though the generality have thought it only a theme for laughter, yet the sober applauders of the Infant's undertakings, highly admire herein his prudence in proceeding rather by giving awe, than drawing of blood; and they are confident that God will therefore bless his highness the better."

*Hint to Reviewers.*

There is a light in which many modern critics may with great justice and propriety be seen, and this is that of a common slanderer. If a person who pries into the characters of others with no other design but to discover their faults, and to publish them to the world, deserves the title of *a slanderer of the reputation of men*. Why should not a critic, who reads with the same malevolent view, be as properly styled *the slanderer of the reputation of books*?

The slander of a book is in truth the slander of the author, for as no one can call another bastard, without calling the mother a whore; so neither can any critic give the names of *sad stuff—horrid nonsense, &c. &c.* —to a book, without calling the author a blockhead, which though in a moral sense it is preferable to that of villain, is perhaps rather more injurious to his worldly interest.

H. Fielding.

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

## CHAP. III.—CATHOLIC QUESTION.

We devote this chapter to what is usually called the Catholic question : which we understand to mean “ whether the remaining disabilities, by which the Catholic is withheld from political power, shall be removed ? ” As this subject has been already repeatedly discussed in parliament, and as it is likely to be again discussed, and that very shortly, we propose merely to insert those points of argument which contain some novelty ; a quality now very difficult to be given to any thing that can be said on the subject. It was introduced by Earl Fitzwilliam, in

The House of Lords, Jan. 31.

His lordship complained very heavily of the conduct of the Irish government, in violating—as the news of the day reported—the integrity of that great bulwark of popular liberty, trial by jury. It was said that the list of jurymen had been tampered with by the officers of the crown. The discontents in Ireland were great : they arose from the denial to the Catholic of rights equal to those of his fellow subjects. Why should those disabilities exist ? If a man worships the Virgin Mary, believes in transubstantiation, &c. would such belief influence his *political* opinion ? The policy, with respect to the Catholics, originated in the latter days of Charles II., and in the conduct of James II., when the papists were certainly getting into power, and the abdication of the sovereign became the result of necessity. The same causes might continue in action during the life of the pretender—but that family was now extinct :—why, therefore, should they now be continued ? shut out from offices of state—from parliament—from professional advancement—from the higher ranks of the army and navy—what discontents *must* ensue ! The Irish parliament had restored the mass of Catholic population to the pale of the constitution. They now had no quarrels with their Protestant countrymen on the score of religion. Why should persons of rank, consideration, and property, then, continue under disabilities ? His lordship reverted to late trials in Dublin ; and argued on the acquittal of a Catholic delegate by the verdict of a jury. He moved that “ the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to take into consideration the present situation of affairs in Ireland.”

The Duke of Devonshire seconded the motion.

The Earl of Ross lamented the existence of discontents ; but doubted whether this were the proper mode of allaying them. When the charge of tampering with a jury had been substantiated, he would willingly join in the censure that must inevitably attend it ; but where was their authority for believing it ? Equally unfounded was the

charge of attempting to stifle the right of petitioning. Government had wisely resisted the attempt at the assembling of a convention ; by which it would have been first overawed, and then supplanted.

The Duke of Bedford differed from the last speaker. The *sister kingdom* displayed the strange anomaly of a people Roman Catholic—the government Protestant. This government had heaped on the suffering people the grossest insults. The Protestants of Ireland had impeded the wished for blessings : they were basking in the sunshine of favour, while their neighbours were suffering ignominy and privation. Why did not government hold out to them the hand of friendship, and unite all hearts ?

Lord Aberdeen thought a committee not applicable : there were no petitions on the table. The conduct of the Catholics had been reprehensible. Rights ! birth-rights !—what were they ? natural rights ! was the authority of the legislature questioned ? was the government to have no influence over religious establishment ? He did not expect any benefit from concession to the Catholics : no miracles certainly. It would not increase the prosperity of the country. Intolerance was easily charged on government : but it was not supported. He challenged proof that a Catholic had been in any instance *restrained*, where a Protestant would not have been : the Convention Act applied equally to both. Had the act not been enforced, would the noble mover have warranted the house that they should not have seen the establishment of a Catholic government, or the installation of an Irish parliament ? and why mention only the Catholics of Ireland ? were not the Catholics of England entitled to notice ? He recommended forbearance and urbanity.

The Marquis of Downshire called the attention of the house to the Act of Union. Ireland had lost every thing by the Union. The happy fruits of that measure had been bitterness. He was sure that without the expectation of relief from disabilities the Union would not have been accomplished.

Earl Hardwicke resisted the idea that the Irish government had mal-treated its subjects. But his lordship thought that various *hopes* had been held out to the Catholics : he therefore voted for the motion.

Lord Sidmouth differed from the Rt. Hon. mover. If the right contended for belonged to the *whole* mass, why specify the interest taken in it by men of rank, wealth, and influence ? He thought that the anxieties of Ireland arose from the repeal of the penal laws. He deplored, indeed, the height to which penal statutes had been carried ; but he thought that some were necessary when they were imposed. The Roman Catholic parliament had persecuted the Protestants. *Three thousand* Protestants had been seized ; and their property confiscated. The annexation of Ireland to Britain had been repealed. What security had the Protestants but in their union and vigour ? The present reign had removed most of the Irish disabilities ; the increased wealth and population of Ireland was the best comment on that removal ;

but these favours were conferred on the mass of the people; not on the men of rank or influence, exclusively. He attached no blame to the government in Ireland. He adverted to former periods in which no such measures had been thought necessary; yet all former objections were now as ever. The grand obstacle was the feelings of the people of Great Britain. What could noble lords reply to this? had it ceased to exist? was it even diminished?—those miserably deceived themselves who thought so. Formerly a *Veto* had been thought necessary: now it was withheld. They were to grant unconditionally; the Catholics were to concede nothing. He contended that it was not indifferent whether the population of this kingdom went to the mass house or to the synagogue. He therefore opposed the motion.

Lord Somers said, 50 or 60 Catholic members in parliament, could never be supposed to influence 5 or 600 Protestant members. If Catholics were admissible to office, did it follow that his Majesty *must* admit them—that he *must* choose them? He saw no danger in the proposed concession. The lower ranks would be interested in the promotion conferred on their superiors. Why must Catholics be so restricted that they cannot leave a legacy out of their own families, without hazard of its being questioned? He could not commend the conduct of the Catholics in *all respects*: they had acted somewhat inconsistently.

The Marquis of Wellesley was strongly impressed with the necessity of granting to the Catholics the boon desired. But he thought no grounds had been shewn in support of the present motion. Newspapers were no authority. The right of the subject to petition had never been questioned;—no trace of such a thing could be found, as it respected the Irish government. He remembered that in 1783, he coincided with Mr. Fox in opinion that popular assemblies, could only produce disturbance, not any good. The law was violated—forcibly violated—was not this a crime to be punished? On this ground he must resist the motion. Was there a man in that house, friend or foe to the pretensions of the Catholics, who could vindicate such an assembly? He held all restraints to be evils, in themselves. They could only be justified by circumstances. Is it expedient to take the Catholics into a full share of the constitution? He thought the present disqualifications might be relaxed: they might even be removed, to advantage. Yet he feared that as the Catholics after all they had already obtained, continued to desire more, so when they should have obtained what they now sought, they would still continue to desire more, also. He could not agree that the *present* was a proper time for granting those privileges sought: no time could be more unfavourable.

The Marquis of Lansdowne affirmed, that however justifiable the restrictions might be when imposed, yet *now* the necessity for them had ceased. He thought that the most proper time possible for discussing these claims, was when parliament was establishing a new government. He saw many evils which ought to be removed; and why not *now*? His lordship then gave a history of the *Convention Act*—of the Catholic

committee—of the secretary's letter—and of the repeated meetings of the Catholic committee before they were interrupted. He accused government of want of respect in the mode of conducting themselves to the Catholic committee.

The Earl of Westmoreland thought the motion tended but little to conciliate. Public duty demanded the suppression of Catholic delegation; why call it in question? why affect to doubt it? The legislature could not exist together with such a convention; it was impossible. He thought the Irish *might* complain of absent landlords; of double sets of clergy; and of other things; but how the present motion could affect those grievances he could not conceive; nor how the granting what was desired could make them happier. Where were the guards and fences that *first* must be placed around the church?

Lord Moira exhorted those who confounded the natural and civil rights of Ireland, to consider well what they were doing. Was this an hour to cast away our strength? The sentiments of this country were not unfavourable to Ireland. Those who had raised and provoked such sentiments would perish in the storm. The danger to the Protestant church was greater by reason of Irish discontent, than it could be by admission of Catholics into office.

Lord Mulgrave believed that if they went into a committee, they would go not to deliberate but to surrender the Church of England to Catholic dominion. But was it not worth while to consider whether they should supinely render up their privileges? He had always been inclined to grant whatever was reasonable, but he saw no cause why love should out-run the pauses of reason. There was a character in the Romish church—it always had been so—in all ages—under all situations—that rendered concessions to it dangerous. Grant what they now ask;—will they stop there? He was therefore averse from going into a committee, unless he knew somewhat of what would be proposed, when they were in it.

Lord Erskine said petitions were preparing in all parts: he believed the construction of the act of parliament on which the Irish government had acted, was erroneous. He did not know that mere delegation was illegal.

Lord Darnley thought the motion necessary. The Catholics had not threatened: the decision must be come to, sooner or later: Ireland was nothing to what she might be: he hoped the blindness of the British government would, in time, be done away.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire justified the construction put on the *Convention act* by the Irish judges.

Earl Grey argued the question at great length. It was impolicy, madness, folly, blind, selfish intolerance, to refuse what was now requested. It has brought the countries into danger; and now threatened them with ruin. Was the noble Earl *sure* that his explanation of the *Convention act* was the only right one?—that his view of the coronation oath was the only right one. The house had great political duties to perform: and if they saw men persevering against the laws and institutions

of the country, were they not to notice and to condemn it? There were many instances of acting by delegation, were they all illegal?—then why were these? There was scarcely a canal proposed, but there was a meeting of delegates. The Chamber of Commerce was by delegates; they had been constantly resorted to since 1757. The Catholic committee had existed since that time. He pointed out the slovenly informality of the proclamation: its contradictions, as compared with the Convention act: the impolicy of opposing the full sense of the Catholics on a subject so near their hearts: our present difficulties as a people: the unusual coercion employed contrary to the known benevolence of his majesty.

The Earl of Liverpool defended the conduct of his majesty's government, generally; and of the Irish government in particular.

Lord Grenville spoke in reply; and insisted that the conduct of government was weak, insidious, and unworthy: it was impolitic, and every way deserving of reprobation.

The house divided:

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#### House of Commons, Tuesday, February 4.

Lord Morpeth made his expected motion relative to the state of Ireland. He considered the notoriety of the disturbed state of that country as superseding all necessity of proof. He described the protestants of Ireland as equally desirous with the Catholics of admitting the latter to their full share of political privileges; notwithstanding the exclusive nature of the laws still in force. He thought the Catholics were to be believed; and that the Union would not have been effected, but by their consent, obtained in consequence of their expectations. The Catholic religion was the antient faith of all Europe; and still the faith of the greater part of modern Europe. Why should we refuse privileges to those whose bravery defended our own? Toleration had never failed, of its influence; now was the time for removing all jealousies and promoting unanimity. His Lordship moved that "this House resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the present state of Ireland."

The Marquis of Tavistock seconded the motion.

Sir John Nicholl, after a few introductory observations, and remarking that the motion, although, in words, it formed a very general proposition, yet appeared to have been limited by the noble lord who introduced it to the consideration of what is usually called "the Catholic question," proceeded in an excellent speech, which we regret our limits oblige us to defer till our next, when we intend to insert a correct copy, as it has been subject to some misrepresentation.

Mr. Canning could not forbear expressing his surprise at much of the speech of his learned friend. He could not think of re-enacting penal

statutes already repealed. He regretted the introduction of the question: it might increase animosity. He could not blame the Irish government: it had acted on the best advice; and had assumed a proper responsibility. The Irish courts of law were still enquiring into the subject: a reason against the house going into enquiry, also. He thought the recent conduct of the Irish Catholics reprehensible: he was not, however, for shutting the door against their application. But the *sus* of proving the propriety of further concessions lay on the Catholics. Nothing unjust ought to be retained. He considered the question as purely political. He alluded to the edict of Nantz, and shewed the policy of Henry IV. in allowing all his subjects to serve him;—but when that edict was repealed by Louis XIV. France began to decline, and had been declining ever since. He was for union; he could not therefore think of dissolving the Union; yet such a proposition was in contemplation. Mr. C. alluded to the probable feelings of the bar, of the army, &c. in case the Catholics were admitted;—though the church would not be endangered by them; but till a more general concurrence of sentiment appeared throughout the empire, he thought the motion useless, and therefore voted against it.

Hon. C. Hutchinson condemned the conduct of administration, in Ireland; he boasted that he possessed the confidence of the Catholics; and cautioned against perseverance in measures so wicked, vile, and desperate.

Mr. Peel could not discover what the wants of the Catholics were; he was astonished at the introduction of a motion which would oblige many of the noble lord's friends to vote against him.

Lord George Grenville said the Irish were certainly disatisfied; would the house have them come with arms in their hands and demand their privileges?

Sir Arthur Pigot thought the present time a proper time for the proposed inquiry. He construed the Convention Act very differently from the Irish judges; and thought the Catholic delegates could not be compared to the convention of 1793.

Mr. Wellesley Pole justified the conduct of the lord lieutenant of Ireland. His Grace had been particularly studious that no impediment should be thrown in the way of petitioning; but that it should enjoy every lawful facility. He stated the reasons which induced the lord lieutenant to issue the circular letter and proclamation. The committee of 1810, continued in 1811, was clearly illegal; but its proceedings were passed over, till that body assumed a more formidable shape, arrogated the importance, and even some of the *privileges* of parliament; appointed committees and sub-committees of *grievances*, and seemed determined to over-awe the Protestantism of that country. Even Lord French himself had declared that their object appeared to be to establish themselves as a perpetual parliament; and language so seditious was used, that the reporters were directed to omit it. He, Mr. P.,

had several interviews with Lord Fingall, whom he had acquainted, that all the crown lawyers in England and Ireland concurred in deeming a representative body of 477 members illegal,—the law, therefore, would be enforced against it. This body, composed of the three estates of clergy, nobility, and gentry, demanded that five-sixths of the places of honour and profit should be given to Catholics. What would that house say to an assembly convened in the Haymarket for the purpose of opposing its views? He maintained that, had not the government enforced the Convention Act, it would have been chargeable with extreme imbecility. The conduct of the Catholics had put it beyond the power of parliament to alter their condition at present.

Mr. Sheridan disagreed with the last speech completely. Would the house throw Ireland into the arms of France? He moved an adjournment of the debate;—which was agreed to.

Wednesday, February 4.

Sir John Newport never would turn away petitioners. Did they think it safe to refuse the petitions of 4,000,000 of fellow subjects? It was true, they had been rejected formerly; but we might be wiser now. He would not confide in the decision of the Irish judges, till confirmed by the *dernier resort*.

Mr. W. Fitzgerald demanded securities for the Protestant establishment; none, he observed, were offered, or even hinted at.

Sir J. Sebright thought the Catholics had adopted a tone highly indecorous; a menacing tone towards the legislature.

Mr. W. Wynne condemned the insulting expressions of the Irish government to Lord Fingall;—and thought the Catholics ill-used.

Mr. Manners Sutton thought the time and manner of this proposition, both of them, bad; the indisposition of his Majesty ought not to be esteemed auspicious to the Catholic claims. He thought too highly of the Catholics to believe that *they* talked of danger annexed to the refusal of their requests. He was satisfied with the decision of the Court of King's Bench; it was according to justice and practice.

Mr. Parnell thought the observations of the Right hon. secretary for Ireland were not borne out by his arguments. He thought his animadversions on the conduct of Lord Fingall, he being absent, of course, were ungenerous. He contended that the Catholics had no intention to violate the law.

Lord Castlereagh said, that no pledge had been given to the Catholics at the time of the union; the utmost that they even hoped for, was that the subject might be candidly discussed at a favorable opportunity. Nothing could be more unprofitable than this question; nothing less politic than to describe a portion of the community as discontented; he saw neither intolerance nor indifference; the Catholics ought to assist through the present struggle, and afterwards let the whole question be fairly and largely examined. He

thought the admission of these claims, *unqualified*, was dangerous. He wished to know the *propositions* from the Catholics fully. He thought many of the Catholics *must* have dissented from the conduct of their brethren; why describe them *all* as implicated? why might not the Presbyterians, the Thrashers, or others, have *their* conventions? and what would be the consequence, then?

Mr. Whitbread denied that the repeated discussions had retarded the object held in view by the Catholics; but he arraigned such motions, in a shape so indefinite. Mr. W. censured Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Canning. Mr. W. Pole, who (he supposed) thought the motion related to himself, so much of *himself*, had he introduced. He thought we had put Ireland into a threatening attitude: he considered the Irish as progressive in freedom, and they would obtain it. He vindicated Lord Fingall, and the Catholic deputies; all tests must be repealed; all dissenters must be conciliated; the Church of England need fear nothing.

The Attorney General could find no other meaning in the Convention Act, than that affixed to it by the judges. Personal reflections were bad arguments. He justified the proceedings, the Irish Attorney General, &c.

Mr. Ponsonby supported the motion. He affirmed that the Catholic met for a lawful purpose; that objections might always be found to something or other, by enemies; he deplored the evil of that government where the rulers turned their backs on legal claims. How ungenerous to reward constant services with constant exclusion! He looked on all bargained for securities as of little worth.

M. Perceval solemnly protested that in his opinion had no such law as the Convention Act existed, the Catholic Convention must have been suppressed in justice to the country. He could not perceive that any change of circumstances had rendered further concessions to the Catholics less dangerous than heretofore. Some securities were deemed by all men necessary;—why not state them?

Mr. Grattan did not wish to vote any censure on the judges in Ireland. The Catholics might be legally wrong; but they were morally right. Conventions had done great good; our privileges were owing to a convention. The imposition of the English establishment *might* be right; but the imposition of the English church was wrong. Upwards of twenty-five law-suits now existed with the people of Ireland. The Catholics exhausted their treasure and their blood for the general good; why not do them justice, simple justice? The minister might triumph now; but the people of England would soon teach him better things.

Lord Morpeth replied in a few words.

On a division; for the motion....	135
Against it .....	249

Majority against the motion.....	114
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## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, March 26, 1812.*

Perhaps we are mistaken; but we have some suspicion that there is a kind of slow progress in politics at the present moment. It does not amount to any thing from which we can augur the peace of Europe; for on the whole our expectation is to see it disturbed; yet, as it is not *actually* disturbed, our conjectures are rather directed to the causes of its continuance, than to those of its approaching interruption. France has seized Swedish Pomerania: the cause alleged is, the necessity of closing the ports of that province against the introduction of British property. Nevertheless, British property was not found in that province, and circumstances of uncustomary rudeness in the occupation of the chief city, Stralsund, discover a disposition to irritate, and to vex, to mortify and terrify, the Swedish government. We conjecture that Denmark has been found by France, compliant enough, but Sweden in conjunction with Russia, is somewhat *restive*.

An intercourse of some kind has certainly taken place between Sweden and Britain: reports attach much consequence to it. We could be glad to find things so forward as some believe; but we know that in politics "many things happen between the cup and the lip." A Swedish Diet is soon to assemble at Orebro: the time and the place are unusual.

Russia certainly sees with an evil eye an immense army under the standards of France, gradually approaching her territories. Is it to fill her towns with swarms of armed *douaniers*?—in what does that differ from subjugation?—in what do they differ from columns of troops? Cannot the same force as protects a city against invasion by colonial produce, hold it also for whatever sovereign it pleases? When the French are admitted, how will Alexander get them out again? His counsellors are not such fools, but what they have discussed that question: their answer to it will probably be known to the world in a short time. Russia has been levying extra troops: France has been levying extra troops: they are marched almost into each other's neighbourhood: with what intent? as an act of mere friendship? No.

The Turks take advantage of this critical situation of Russia. They refuse to allow their enemy to profit by his aggressions planned at Tilsit. This firmness is very embarrassing to the successor of the Czars; and contributes to support our opinion that should a man of eminent talents rise up from among the warriors of the crescent, his country would regain its importance, and prolong its power among the sovereignties of Europe.

The Ottoman house was on the point of extinction; it is now in hopes of a numerous progeny.

France has attempted to relieve a part of her commercial distress through want of export, by offering an exchange of commodities with Britain; if we rightly understand, she wants hides, &c. to fit out her troops; and those who declare that *thousands of pieces of cloth are now manufacturing for her, in British looms*, do not scruple to draw their own inferences from that fact. It is affirmed by persons who *should* know, that the quality, the colours, the every thing of this cloth, is exactly conformable to the patterns of clothing &c. used in the French army. Perhaps the emperor and king's *trade* against the commerce of Britain in a late address to his satellites, his determination to exclude the products of her industry, adds weight to our information. He has amused his Senate with reasons to prove that Britain ought to be annihilated, for standing in his way. He has instituted a kind of local militia: for the security of internal quiet during (as we suppose) his absence. He has deprived the Dutch of their butter and cheese, for the support of his army. He is endeavouring to put his navy in motion. The bearings of these indications need no explanation.

After the communications reported in our last, it would be venturing no more than is ventured by the prognostications in Moore's Almanack, which are to be fulfilled "within three days before, or three days after," to predict that party would be excessively boisterous and virulent, that "certain deep counsels not much tending to the public good, would be brought to light;" and that the advice of minds unconnected with party would be disregarded. So it is.

But a very important subject of parliamentary and public discussion has suddenly started up before the public, though not unexpectedly, in the now necessary preparations for renewing so much of the East-India Company's agreement, with the state as refers to their exclusive trade. This will form a matter for our report on a future occasion. We therefore now only allude to it, as exciting much of hope, that we should be glad to see realized among our manufacturing towns. This we think likely to agitate the commercial world, during the course of the ensuing month; and probably much longer.

As to further proceedings in reference to religious immunities, we suppose they will be continued—as heretofore: but we have reason to believe that the petition in circulation among the dissenters, on that subject, alluded to as private in our last, does not meet with general concurrence: at least, we know that a meeting of ministers lately refused to sanction it, although it had a very respecta-

ble name to it, by the influence of which, two or three others had signed without reading it. A paper war is announced by flags of defiance, and hostilities are begun by the light troops: though rather covertly than openly, as yet.

We guess that after the recess a vigorous warfare will display itself, as well in Parliament, as in the Peninsula. Lord Wellington is prosecuting his intentions, if we rightly conjecture; and the present armies of France, if left to themselves, are likely to prove rather *defenders* than assailants, wherever they meet in opposition with the British forces. We expect rather a *lively* summer; so far as arms, and military exploits are in question.

From America our advices are contradictory. Avance and Chagrin counsel thus:—Prudence and Consideration refuse to sanction that counsel: Spirit and Pertinacity insist: Apprehension and Foresight delay: under these contrary poises, what will be the result? it must be left to time; and to what we call *accident*.

Equally contradictory are our advices from South America. In some places peace, or at least, a truce, has taken place; in others, war and revolution, and some say—re-revolution, triumphs. Little that can be depended on is known; because party disguises facts, so deceitfully, that the truth is overwhelmed, or concealed, or perverted, by erroneous or deluded imagination and description.

*An Account of Copper imported into and exported from Great Britain, in the years 1809, 1810, and 1811:—*

	IMPORTED.	Cwt. gr. lb.
1809		49,995 0 15
1810		50,695 1 17
1811		20,517 3 21
	EXPORTED.	
	Unwrought. Cwt. gr. lb.	
1809	Foreign ..... 1,243 0 24 British ..... 21 3 10	Total. 70,530 1 26
	Wrought.	
	British ..... 69,265 1 20	
	Unwrought.	
1810	Foreign ..... 696 1 11 British ..... 814 1 20	58,877 1 16
	Wrought.	
	British ..... 57,366 2 13	
	Unwrought.	
1811	Foreign ..... 804 3 07 British ..... 0 0 0	49,167 0 10
	Wrought.	
	British ..... 48,362 1 10	

*An Account of the quantity of Sugar imported into and exported from Great Britain, in each of the years ending the 5th January 1810, 1811, and 1812,*

	IMPORTED. Cwt.	EXPORTED. Cwt.
1810	4,001,198	1810 ..... 1,496,691
1811	4,808,663	1811 ..... 1,319,349
1812	3,917,543	1812 ..... 690,870

FEMALE TEMERITY : AERONAUT TAKEN UP ALL BUT DEAD.

Madame Reichard had the temerity to ascend from Konigsberg in a balloon on the 22d January. The following is her relation:

"The ascension was rapid, but regular, and without any considerable vacillation. I had scarcely passed the clouds, however, when the swiftness doubled, and a violent hurricane tossed the balloon to and fro, in all directions. I was standing in the gondola, holding, with one hand, the inferior orifice tightly closed, and with the other my barometer, suspended by a string. The balloon became on a sudden prodigiously inflated, and the mercury in the barometer stood only at eleven inches. I fainted, the cold and extremely rarified air having nearly deprived me of respiration. I however, in a moment recovered my senses; but this moment was the most fearful of my life. I found myself lying in the gondola, my barometer I had lost. The first object I perceived was the balloon empty, torn through its whole length, thus forming several long strips, floating in the middle of the net, which was torn in the same manner. Several detached pieces of it were likewise floating in the air. I started up suddenly, seeing death thus staring me in the face, and by this motion, a part of the net which still held the balloon, was torn with violence, and I was only suspended by some threads. A moment after, another gust of wind struck the side of the taffety; and to descend through the clouds, touch the summits of some trees, and faint away again, was the affair of an instant. When I came to my senses again, I found myself in the house of the Sieur Thiermann, at Saupitz." Thither, in fact, Madame Reichard had been conveyed, half dead, by some peasants, who had found her on a rock, with the remains of her balloon, and by her side the gondola, which only held by three of eight cords by which it had been originally suspended.

INSCRIPTION FOR A LADY'S TOMB STONE.

By I. J. S., Esq.

No studied art can on this stone record

The hallow'd merits that beneath it rest;

No sculptur'd semblance justice 'ere afford

Thy form, who charm'd below, above art blest.

Yet would the muse frequent thy silent tomb,

To deck the pillow of thy earthy bed;

Whose living lustre grac'd the wreaths it wore,

And melancholy mark thee 'mongst the dead.

Whilst soft affection shall thy name revere,

And love and friendship noontide vigils keep;

Remembrance shall retain thy image here,

And mirth suspended often pause to weep.

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 PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR,—Gold fell two shillings an ounce on the 14th of February.

Another fall of two shillings an ounce in the price of fine gold (which took place the 7th March) has reduced it to £5 6s. Silver is also lower. The London refiners now sell virgin silver at 6s. 11d. per ounce. Gold still maintains a superiority of price when compared with silver; its due proportion being rather less than 15 to 1, but its present price your readers will perceive is more.

N. B.—Deduct the price of one penny-weight sixteen grains from an ounce of fine gold; and one penny-weight twelve grains from an ounce of fine silver, the remainder will be the price of standard.

March 17th 1812.

B. S.

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 STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House*, March 20, 1812.

*French Licences*.—The Board of Trade has refused to comply with so much of the French licences as specified, that exports were first to be made from France, before any importations from England should be admitted. On this subject several applications have been made, by the merchants interested in the commerce to France; it is asserted that the Board of Trade, has agreed to an arrangement, with which the merchants appeared satisfied, of which these are the conditions.

To admit the following articles to be imported from any port between the rivers Ems and Caen, provided that the vessel in which they are imported, is of 100 tons burthen or upwards, viz. cheese, seeds, fruits, bristles, clinkers, threads and tapes, perfumery, silk thrown and organized, linen, lawns, cambrics, lace, quicksilver, rushes, linen, flax and yarn, jewellery, bronze, and books. The articles when imported, are to be warehoused under the joint lock of the crown and merchant, until the counter exportation shall have been made, conformably to the conditions prescribed and made known by government. With respect to the staple commodities of France, such as wine and brandies no alteration has taken place.

A few vessels have already arrived in London: on board one is 500 bales of raw silk, an article much wanted in our manufacture. The exportation of our colonial produce, as sugar, coffee, &c. &c. has already created a rise in the prices, and we trust and hope, that a trade of considerable im-

portance may be opened on the continent of Europe. A large fleet from the East-Indies has lately arrived, in our next report we shall give the particulars of their cargoes. French brandy has fallen in price full 16s. per gallon, in consequence of the late importation from France, and we apprehend it will still fall more, the consumption having considerably decreased. Wines of all kinds, continue to rise in price, and the quality of the late vintages is very inferior to what we have been used to import, owing to the situation of the vineyards in Spain and Portugal, during the present contest with the enemy. The manufacturing towns of Birmingham, Manchester, and Nottingham, &c. &c. are in distress for want of exportation: we hope, however, that the new opening to the continent will soon give life to our manufacturers.

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 AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*Essex*.—The wheat plants still appear well in this county; but the sowing of spring corn has not been so backward for many years past as it is this year. Where the lands would permit, seeds of the pulse kind are generally in the ground, but in many parts of this district neither beans nor peas are planted, nor are oats sown; on account of the ground being so wet. Notwithstanding, rye grass and winter tares are rather forward, and promise a good supply of early feed. What should occasion such an advance of price for bread-corn and flour is a little extraordinary. Mutton and beef are also higher, the reason given for the latter is, the demand for sheep and oxen has been pressing at Smithfield; yet turnips and hay are considered as being worth less money. Some lambs are already fallen; which will require additional care, the season continuing so cold.

*Suffolk*.—The wheats look well; considering the wonderfully wet season. Tares, rye, clover and grass, are very much kept back; owing to so wet a season. Beans, peas, and oats have been got into the ground in some places; but the lands are not in a good state for them. The lambing season appears to be attended with loss this year.

*Warwickshire*.—The late rains have rather impeded the progress of the wheat plants, but, upon the whole, are likely to turn out a good crop. Barley, though not deficient in quantity, is rather inferior in point of quality. Oats in good condition. Turnips in general are very plentiful. The fatting stock are doing well, but the season for the breeding sheep to lamb down is rather inferior to former years, in consequence of the continuation of the cold weather. Beans and peas in the ground. Cattle in general advancing in price.

**I M P O R T**  
OF  
**COTTON WOOL INTO LONDON FOR THE YEAR 1811.**

		<i>East-Indies and Isle of France.</i>	<i>N. America.</i>	<i>Brazil and Portugal.</i>	<i>Surinam and Cayenne.</i>	<i>Demerara and Berbades.</i>	<i>Grenada and St. Vincent.</i>	<i>Other W. I. Islands.</i>	<i>Spain and Coloniae.</i>	<i>Turkey and Malta.</i>	<i>Monthly, 1811.</i>	<i>Monthly, 1810.</i>
January .....	4,494	1,064	5,653	403	188	—	307	453	76	12,638	2,887	
February .....	—	863	6,819	203	175	—	442	—	22	8,524	28,832	
March .....	2,929	1,080	3,681	765	809	—	186	—	—	9,450	19,730	
April .....	1,798	1,329	5,493	401	70	—	101	292	—	9,484	23,496	
May .....	1,063	316	5,899	804	77	391	352	74	—	8,906	9,398	
June .....	—	486	1,9708	548	678	715	271	389	—	13,795	17,656	
July .....	1,272	166	3,028	594	259	64	366	100	—	5,849	27,554	
August .....	5,331	332	11,473	450	488	292	701	2,029	179	21,275	5,882	
September .....	543	22	6,203	157	141	75	83	596	504	8,324	6,663	
October .....	317	—	7,553	694	299	4	476	—	—	9,343	6,120	
November .....	70	136	1,685	298	41	—	17	—	—	2,247	18,457	
December .....	—	—	1,095	185	17	5	—	26	—	1,328	11,674	
Totals-1811..	17,817	5,794	69,290	5,502	3,242	1,456	3,302	3,979	781	111,163	178,349	
Totals-1810..	78,673	15,961	64,281	3,622	2,672	1,276	4,387	4,771	2,706	Dec. 67,186 Packages		

**I M P O R T**  
OF  
**COTTON WOOL INTO LIVERPOOL FOR THE YEAR 1811.**

	<i>America.</i>	<i>New Orleans.</i>	<i>Brazil.</i>	<i>Portugal.</i>	<i>Demerara.</i>	<i>Surinam and Cayenne.</i>	<i>Bahamas.</i>	<i>Jamaica and West-Indies.</i>	<i>Smyrna.</i>	<i>Ireland.</i>	<i>Monthly 1811.</i>	<i>Monthly 1810.</i>
January ...	8,687	443	2,170	394	688	—	—	353	—	84	12,819	15,511
February ...	9,939	1,315	2,492	—	—	245	580	—	—	80	14,887	20,476
March ...	17,512	4,875	3,839	—	2,641	351	—	—	—	—	29,607	20,878
April .....	5,368	8,155	5,065	47	529	21	210	—	—	—	19,430	38,867
May .....	9,299	2,800	6,407	—	5,578	—	350	237	385	—	25,116	13,505
June .....	6,587	2,072	9,047	—	3,252	—	174	300	137	—	21,569	48,453
July .....	3,774	905	1,751	—	2,210	—	161	218	115	20	9,199	44,479
August .....	8,070	862	6,103	257	3,400	—	120	195	873	—	103	20,043
September .....	1,085	2,227	4,010	—	633	—	552	—	20	—	—	8,577
October .....	457	581	1,721	—	—	—	177	—	67	—	100	3,103
November .....	681	573	2,820	—	638	117	237	287	131	242	535	6,261
December .....	1,296	—	—	—	179	—	308	72	11	—	315	2,181
Totals-1811..	72,755	24,871	45,485	698	19,798	734	2,869	1,309	2,749	342	1,182	172,799
Totals-1810..	187,126	12,094	61,724	11,500	22,258	1,219	4,277	2,642	11,381	1,197	5,182	Dec. 147,808 Bs

Total		Total	
Import into Glasgow, 1811	38,364	Import into Hull, 1811	768
Ditto .....	1810 50,007	Ditto .. Plymouth,	2,500
	Decrease 11,643	Ditto .. Portsmouth,	600
Ditto into Bristol, 1811	656	Grand Total Import into Great	
Ditto .....	1810 1,322	Britain .....	1811 328,865 Packages
Ditto into Lancaster 1811	2,022	Total Decrease .. 1811 ..	227,408
Ditto .....	1810 2,127		
	Do 105		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,  
BETWEEN THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY AND 20TH  
MARCH, 1812.

## BIRTHS.

*Of Sons.*—At Trumpington, the lady of the Rev. Dr. E. D. Clark.—The lady of Edward Boyd, Esq., of Merton Hall.—In Harley-street, the lady of Rowland Alston, Esq.—In Keppel-street Russell-square, the lady of J. Pugin, Esq.—The lady of J. Dent, Esq. M. P.—In Devonshire-street, the lady of Capt. J. T. Rodd, R. N.—The lady of William Gordon, Esq. M. P.—In Gloucester-place, the lady of T. Gurdon, Esq.—The lady of Major-general Loft, M. P.—At Balham, Surrey, the lady of S. Burrow, Esq.—In Grosvenor-street, the lady of Sir John Shelly, Bart.

*Of Daughters.*—In St. James's-place, the Countess Loudoun and Moira.—In Serle-street, the lady of W. P. Gregg, Esq.—In Gower-street, Mrs. Stein.—The lady of J. S. Jessopp, Esq., barrister at law.—In Cavendish-square, the lady of Commodore Cockburn.—In Isle of Wight, the lady of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart.—At West-Malling, the lady of W. Bowles, Esq.—In Bolton-row, the lady of John Baine, Esq.—In Harley-street, the lady of N. R. Colborne, Esq. M. P.

## MARRIAGES.

Mr. W. Wellesley Pole and Miss Long, St. James's-church, Piccadilly. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Glase, rector of Wanstead. Miss Diana Long, and Miss Emma Long, were the bride's-maids. The dress of the bride consisted of a robe of real Brussels point lace; the device a simple sprig; it was placed over the white satin. The head was ornamented with a cottage bonnet, of the same material, *viz.* Brussels lace, with two ostrich feathers. She likewise wore a deep lace veil, and a white satin pelisse, trimmed with swansdown. The dress cost 700 guineas; the bonnet, 150; and the veil, 200. Mr. Pole, wore a plain blue coat, with yellow buttons, a white waistcoat, and buff breeches, and white silk stockings. The wedding favours distributed among their numerous friends exceeded eight hundred, composed wholly of silver, and unique in form; those for ladies having an acorn in the centre, and the gentlemen's a star; each cost a guinea and a half. The inferior ones, for their domestics and others, were made of white satin ribbon, with silver balls and fringe. The lady's jewels consist principally of a brilliant necklace and ear-rings; the former cost twenty-five thousand guineas. Every domestic in the family of Lady Catharine Long has been liberally provided for; they all have had annuities settled upon them for life; and Mrs. Tydney Long Pole Wellesley's own waiting-woman, who was nurse to her in infancy, has been liberally considered. The fortune remaining to Mrs. Tydney Long Pole Wellesley (after allowing for considerable sums given as an additional portion to each of the Misses Long, and an annuity to Lady Catharine Long) is *eig ty thousand pounds per annum.*—At the cathedral church of Litchfield, Chappel Woodhouse, Esq., only son of the Dean of Litchfield, to Amelia, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Oakley, Bart.—The Rev. Wm. Stockdale, of Walgrave, in the county of Northampton, to Honor Wolley, niece of Alderman Wolley, of St. Albans.—The Rev. J. Bass, of Hastead, to

Mrs. Mary Watkinson, of Great Waltham, Essex.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. G. Macdonald, Esq.; to Lady C. Edgcumbe, second daughter of Earl Mount Edgcumbe.—Lieut. Stiles, of the 34th regiment, to Miss Powell, daughter of J. H. Powell, Esq.; of the Friary, near Bury.—At Kensington, Major Wm. Napier, of the 43d light infantry, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Gen. Fox.—At Ashby St. Ledgers, Northamptonshire, T. H. Vaughton, Esq.; eldest son of Roger Vaughton, Esq.; of Ashfurlong-house, Warwickshire, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Kelsick, of Worthington, Cumberland.—By special license, the Hon. Mr. Elliot, brother to Lord Elliot, to Miss Robinson, daughter of General Robinson, of Denston-hall, Suffolk.—At North Mimms, Herts, John Proctor Anderson, Esq.; of New-street, Spring-gardens, to Mary Hannah, eldest daughter of Justinian Casamajor, Esq.; of Potterells, in the same county.—Charles D. Holbourn, Esq.; of the 3d German Hussars, to Miss Power, of Ipswich.—At Theobald's-park, Herts, John Nesbit, Esq.; of Brunswick-square, London, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late William Tatton, Esq.; of Moulton, near Spalding.—At St. James's church, Captain J. N. Fischer, of the Royal Marines, to Miss E. M. Walker, eldest daughter of William Walker, Esq.; of Swinnow Park, Yorkshire.—L. H. Kingston, Esq.; second son of John Kingston, Esq.; M. P. of Belmont, Herts, to Frances Sophia, second daughter of the late Hon. Justice Rooke.—At St. Peter's, East-Gate, Lincoln, the Rev. Richard William Vavers, to Miss Darby, both of that city.

## DEATHS.

At Market-street, Herts, at a very advanced age, the Hon. Frederick Cavendish, youngest son of the late Lord Charles Cavendish.—At Melton Constable, Norfolk, Hon. Lady Stanhope, eldest sister of the late Lord Delaval; she has bequeathed the whole of her property (which is very considerable) to her nephew, Sir Jacob Astley.—At Mount Bures Parsonage, aged 89, the Rev. R. Marsh, rector of that parish, and vicar of Great Tey, both in Essex.—At his house in St. Martin's lane, in the 80th year of his age, Dr. Maxwell Garthshore, F. R. S. &c. He is reported to have died worth near £200,000. He had not made his will till within three or four days of his death, and has left the whole of his fortune to a very distant relation.—George Goodwin, Esq.; of Studham-Lodge, Hertfordshire.—Mrs. Lowe of Liverpool, aged 74, mother of Thomas Creevey, Esq.; M. P. for Thetford.—In Argyle-street, the Countess of Aberdeen.—At Fulham, the Hon. Frances Shirley, wife of the Hon. Washington Shirley, and first cousin to Viscount Dudley and Ward.—At Farnborough, near Banbury, the Rev. John Gaskarth, only brother to the Countess of Suffolk.—At Pulham, Norfolk, in the 78th year of her age, Catherine, relict of the Rev. J. Manclarke, late Minister of Great Yarmouth.—The Hon. Mrs. Tabot, mother of the Earl of Shrewsbury.—F. Bullivant, Esq. of Stanton-House, near Burton upon-Trent; he has left the whole of his property to the son of a poor man of the name of Fletcher, of Heanor in Derbyshire, which will amount, it is supposed, when the youth comes of age, to £200,000.—At Reading, the Rev. John Green, B. D. 23 years

vicar of the parish of St. Lawrence in that borough.—In the isle of Anglesea, the Rev. T. Owen, M. A. rector of Upton and Scudamore, near Bath, and formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford.—At Monmouth, Andrew Cherry, Esq.; manager of the theatres at that town and Swansea, and author of the *Travellers, Soldier's Daughter*, and other successful dramatic pieces.—Lady Catharine Stewart, wife of Major-General Stewart, now serving in Portugal, and sister of Earl Darnley; the indiscreet application of water to her head when she was warm, is said to have been the cause of the death of this amiable woman.—At Blackheath, aged 80, the Rev. Andrew Burnaby, D. D. Archdeacon of Leicester, and for more than forty years vicar of Greenwich.—At Child Okeford, Dorset, aged 83, the Rev. R. C. Rogers, D. D. rector of Bellchalwell, and Stoke Wake, in that county.—At Hartland Abbey, Devon, aged 72, Paul Orchard, Esq.; Representative of the borough of Callington in four successive Parliaments.—At Hammersmith, P. J. de Loutherbourg, Esq. R. A.—Miss Lowth, daughter of the late Right Rev. Lowth, Lord Bishop of London.—Isaac Swainson, Esq.; of Frith-street, Soho, proprietor of Veno's Vegetable Syrup.—At Buckingham House, Pall-mail, the Most Noble Mary Nugent, Marchioness of Buckingham, lady of the Marq. of Buckingham, and Baroness Nugent, of Carlanstown in Ireland, in her own right. Her Ladyship was the daughter and heiress of the late Robert Earl Nugent, was married to the Marquis in 1774, and created Baroness Nugent in Dec. 1800.

#### UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

##### OXFORD.

**Feb. 8.**—The following gentlemen were admitted to degrees;—

**B. D.**—Rev. Theophilus Leigh Cooke, M. A. of Magdalen college.—**M. A.**—Rev. Benj. Lewes, B. A. of Jesus college.—**B. A.**—Octavius Piers, of Magdalen hall, incorporated from the university of Dublin; William Ramsden, Esq. of Christ church; Messrs. William Read, of St. Edmund hall; John Knight, of Magdalen hall; John Brigstocke, of Jesus college; Thomas James John Hale, and William Jackson, of Queen's college; Peter Johnson, and Thomas Hawkins, of Exeter college; Henry Hoskins, Francis James Newman Rogers, and Robert Bill, of Oriel college; Peter Tichborne Hinckes, of Worcester college; Richard Hurd Lucas, of Brasenose college; Richard George Baker, of Trinity college; Samuel Pole Shawe, Isaac Preston, Robert Vaughan Richards, William Cleaver, John Boulger, James Beckford Wildman, and John Hare, of Christ church; Wm. Ford, of University college; and Charles Powlett Rushworth, of St. John's college.

Mr. John Sayer Poultier is admitted Fellow of New college

**Feb. 22.**—The following gentlemen were admitted to degrees.—**M. A.**—Rev. John Davies, of Jesus college; Rev. J. T. H. Le Mesurier, of Brasenose; Rev. Joseph Simson, of St Edmund hall; and Rev. T. Hunt, of Christ church.—**B. A.**—Mr. Joseph Sibley, of St. John's, and Mr.

Joseph Moore Boulbee, of Oriel college.—**B. M.**—Mr. John Jeremiah Jones, of Magdalen hall.

Mr. Robert Brown is admitted Fellow of Pembroke college.

**Feb. 22.**—The Right Rev. Dr. William Jackson, Bishop Elect of the diocese of Oxford, was installed at Christ church cathedral.—Rev. John Cenyeare, M. A. student of Christ church, was on 26th Feb., unanimously elected Professor of Poetry, in the room of Rev. Edward Copleston.

**Feb. 27.**—The following gentlemen were admitted to degrees.—**B. D.**—Rev. R. Cholmeley, of Corpus Christi college.—**M. A.**—Rev. J. A. Penney, of Magdalen-hall; Rev. John Coles, of University college; Mr. Thomas Farrer, and Mr. W. L. Farrer, of Brasenose college.—**B. A.**—Mr. Christopher Erle, and Mr. C. J. Belm, of New college.

**March 14.**—The following gentlemen have been admitted to degrees.

**M. A.**—Rev. T. Leyson, of Jesus college; Rev. B. Thornhill, of Christ church; and Mr. Henry Leevs, of Corpus Christi college.

**B. A.**—The Right Hon. Lord John Frederic Campbell, of Christ Church.

##### CAMBRIDGE.

**Feb. 15.**—Mr. James Scholefield, of Trinity College, was elected an University scholar on Lord Craven's foundation.

The election of a fellow of Sidney Sussex college, on the foundation of Leonard Smith, Esq.; came on at a court of assistants of the Fishmonger's Company's, on Thursday the 13th instant. Every member of the court (34 in number) were present. There were only two candidates, the Rev. Edward Smedley, B.A. of Trinity College, and the Rev. Mr. Clarke. The votes were

For the Rev. E. Smedley ..... 22.

Rev. Mr. Clarke ..... 12.

Mr. Wallis, B.A. of Magdalen College, is admitted a bye-fellow of that society.

The Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Hebrew professor in this university, is appointed chaplain to Hasler Hospital, in the room of the Rev. J. Hall, who retires.

**Feb. 21.**—Rev. Wm. Benson Ramsden, of Christ College, was admitted B. D.

**Bell's Scholarships.**—Whereas, by the original deed, no son or orphan of a clergyman was permitted to sit as a candidate for these scholarships, who was manifestly well able to bear his own expences,—the vice-chancellor has given notice that this restriction is repealed, and these scholarships are thrown open to the pursuit of all sons and orphans of clergymen without limitation; that an election of two scholars upon this foundation will take place on Friday, the 13th of March; and that the members of any college (except King's and Trinity-hall), who were admitted between the commencements of 1810 and 1811, may be candidates; and are required to signify their intention of offering themselves before the 1st of March, in a Latin epistle to be presented to each of the electors.

The Rev. J. Hayter, M.A. of King's college, is admitted ad eundem of the university of Oxford.

The chancellor's two gold medals for the best proficients in classical learning amongst the commencing bachelors of arts, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. Thomas Stephen Gossett, of Trinity college, a scholar on Lord Craven's foundation, and Mr. Cornelius Neale of St. John's college, the senior wrangler.

*Bankrupts and Certificates, between February 20 and March 20, 1812, with the Attorneys, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTS.

- Arnall, G and J. Birmingham, merchants. *Att.* Blandford and Co. Temple.  
 Atkin, J. Ainsworth, Lancashire, dealer. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.  
 Abrahams, G. Falmouth, merchant. *Att.* Sweet and Co. Basingstoke Street.  
 Arnold, H. Cateaton Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.  
 Brown, C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner. *Att.* Hartley, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.  
 Beckwith, R. Baldwin's Gardens, leather cutter. *Att.* Jennings and Co. Carey Street.  
 Broadbent, R. Manchester, victualler. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Baines, S. and J. G. Bradford, Wilts, bakers. *Att.* Fawd and Co. Seize Street.  
 Buckley, J. Hajiaz, linen draper. *Att.* Wiglesworth, Great Inn.  
 Bryant, J. and T. Catchpool, Ipswich, masters. *Att.* Taylor, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Brookman, J. Somerset, horse dealer. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.  
 Biggs, J. and S. Austin, St. Andrew's Hill, ironmongers. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday Street.  
 Bruder, B. Brighton, carpenter. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.  
 Bargeburn, S. I. and J. S. S. B and A. S. J. Burr Street, East Smithfield, ship owners. *Att.* Willets and Co. Finsbury Square.  
 Buchanan, G. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.  
 Barker, F. Congreve, Stamford, iron master. *Att.* Collins and Co. Stafford.  
 Browne, E. Bradford, Wilts, clothier. *Att.* Frowde and Co. Seize Street.  
 Beck, J. St. Ives, ironmonger. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Bosworth, W. Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.  
 Brooker, J. C. Aldermanry Church Yard, cloth factor. *Att.* Courteens, Walbrook.  
 Brook, R. Almonbury, York, joiner. *Att.* Lake, Dowgate Hill.  
 Bolton, T. Worcester, vintner. *Att.* Becke, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.  
 Brown, W. Maudley Wood, Shropshire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Mayhew and Co. Symond's Inn.  
 Bennett, J. Manchester, builder. *Att.* Ellis Chancery Lane.  
 Chalmers, J. Wormwood Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Paxton, Walbrook.  
 Child, J. Crutched Friars, victualler. *Att.* Paxton, Walbrook.  
 Cartwright, T. Burton-upon-Trent, cheese factor. *Att.* Cookney, Castle Street, Holborn.  
 Calder, J. Powick, Worcestershire, dealer. *Att.* Bousfield, Bowes Street.  
 Clark, W. and J. Kingsland, Devon, slopsellers. *Att.* Barber, Chancery Lane.  
 Cee, W. J. Coddington, Nottinghamshire, dealer. *Att.* Ross and Co. New Boswell Court.  
 Conner, M. Liverpool, trunk maker. *Att.* Walker, Chancery Lane.  
 Cockell, J. Ratcliffe Highway, haberdasher. *Att.* Phipps, Aldersgate Street.  
 Cliff, J. Aston, Chester, linen draper. *Att.* Dewberry, Conduit Street, Hanover Square.  
 Castes, F. and J. Walker, Cheetham, Manchester, brewer. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.  
 Cood, T. Northumberland Street, Charing Cross merchant. *Att.* Charlesby, Mark Lane.  
 Cook, R. Borough of Devizes, plumber. *Att.* Nethercole and Co. Essex Street, Strand.  
 Day, P. R. Hoxton, candle-wick maker. *Att.* Bryant and Co. Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.  
 Donne, W. J. Russell Street, Covent Garden, haberdasher. *Att.* Hudson, Winckworth Place, City Road.  
 Dagnall, W. Liverpool, hardwareman. *Att.* Windle, Bedford Row.  
 Dixon, T. Sandwich, Kent, ironmonger. *Att.* Lodging and Co. Temple.  
 Dodsworth, W. Scarborough, Yorkshire, grocer. *Att.* Rosser, Bartlett's Buildings.  
 Eloue, A. Bath, lodging-house keeper. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.  
 Enstance, H. Landaff, master. *Att.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall Street.
- Ellison, G. North Shields, linen draper. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery Lane.  
 Field, T. Stanstead, Herts, lime burner. *Att.* Bond, Ware, Herts.  
 Fairhone, C. New Street, Fetter Lane, mathematical instrument maker. *Att.* Scott, Gray's Inn Square.  
 Gooch, T. Exeter, grocer. *Att.* Collett and Co. Chancery Lane.  
 Gould, W. Stratford on Avon, draper. *Att.* Griffiths, Broadway, Westminster.  
 Glover, J. St. Mary Hill, builder. *Att.* Lang, America Square.  
 Gould, T. Ottery, St. Mary, Devon, dealer. *Att.* Williams and Co. Princes Street, Bedford Row.  
 Grob, J. E. College Hill, sugar refiner. *Att.* Rose and Co. Gray's Inn Square.  
 Golden, W. Cranbourn Street, linen draper. *Att.* Hicks, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn.  
 Gray, A. and T. Holding, London, merchants. *Att.* Pearce and Son, Swinburn's Lane.  
 Hardy, W. and R. Gardiner, Chapside, merchants. *Att.* Hind, Throgmorton Street.  
 Hewitt, J. St. James's Street, engraver. *Att.* Stokes, Golden Square.  
 Harvey, J. Birch Street, Barbican, baker. *Att.* Duff, Bearbind Lane.  
 Hampton, T. and E. Hooper, Rhayader, Radnorshire, bankers. *Att.* Presland and Co. Brunswick Square.  
 Happie, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery Lane.  
 Harrison, R. Manchester, lime dealer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Hillman, E. Clutton, Somerset, baker. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.  
 Hockenhull, J. Sandbach, Chester, corn factor. *Att.* Edge, Temple.  
 Henderson, J. Gloucester Street, Queen Square, harness maker. *Att.* Holmes and Co. Mark Lane.  
 Head, W. Adelphi, army cofferer. *Att.* Rogers and Son, Manchester Buildings, Westminster.  
 Hindmarsh, L. Junior, Anwick, tanner. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow Lane, Chapside.  
 Jones, W. Deptford, apothecary. *Att.* M. A. Beckett, Broad Street, Golden Square.  
 Jayment, L. South Audley Street, milliner. *Att.* Holme and Co. Clement's Inn.  
 Jacobs, J. King James's Stairs, Wapping, dealer. *Att.* Eyles, John Street, New Road.  
 Jones, W. Burton-upon-Needwood, Stafford, draper. *Att.* Edge, Temple.  
 Johnson, T. Heaton Norris, Lancaster, cotton spinner. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Kemp, G. Great Polteney Street, taylor. *Att.* Cardales and Co. Gray's-Inn.  
 Kettlewell, J. jun. Longham, Southampton, malster. *Att.* Den New-Inn.  
 Kettle, S. Liverpool, timber-merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Letch, W. Thetford, Norfolk, butcher. *Att.* King and Co. Bedford Row.  
 Lomax, J. Liverpool, shoemaker. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Lewis, D. Minford, shopkeeper. *Att.* James, Gray's-Inn Square.  
 Lawson, J. Hull, merchant. *Att.* Exley and Co. Furnival's-Inn.  
 Lowe, W. Fields, Royton, Lancaster, machine-maker. *Att.* Miles and Co. Temple.  
 Miles, W. Oxfo d Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's-Inn Place.  
 Mook, J. Stillington, York, brewer. *Att.* Lambert, Gray's-Inn Square.  
 Mackenzie, G. Derby, salesman. *Att.* Barber, Fetter Lane, Munition, U. Langport, Somerset, baker. *Att.* Dyne, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.  
 Marchant, H. Barking, Essex, fisherman. *Att.* Edis, Abchurch Lane.  
 Neal, T. Chapside, shawl-manufacturer. *Att.* Abbott, Chancery Lane.  
 Neal, E. S. Chapside, shawl-manufacturer. *Att.* Abbott, Chancery Lane.  
 Newton, J. and G. Lomas, Stockport, corn-factors. *Att.* Edge, Temple.  
 Needham, W. P. Louth, Lincoln, merchant. *Att.* Noy and Co. Mincing Lane.  
 Nash, M. Harlington, Bedford, grocer. *Att.* Townsend, Staple-Inn.  
 Norbury, T. Warrington, grocer. *Att.* Chester, Staple-Inn.  
 Owen, M. Porthwayan, Salop, inn-keeper. *Att.* Stevenson, Lincoln's-Inn.  
 O'Neill, E. Liverpool, dealer. *Att.* Aiston, Liverpool.  
 Potter, S. Milk-street, merchant. *Att.* Walton, Basinghall Street.  
 Pringle, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer. *Att.* Meggison and Co. Hatton Garden.

- Fickering, J. Hull, merchant. *Att.* Longdill and Co. Gray's-Inn.  
 Fage, R. Letley, Worcester, miller. *Att.* Benbow, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's-Inn.  
 Fair, S. Albert, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Medowcroft, Gray's-Inn.  
 Fidlar, A. Bedfild, Sussex, shopkeeper. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.  
 Freece, B. Grafton Street, Soho, haberdasher. *Att.* Parson, Wabrook.  
 Payne, G. Piccadilly, hosier. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.  
 Rea, T. and J. Minories, gunmakers. *Att.* Eavit and Co. Haydon Square, Minories.  
 Roche, J. Nicholas Lane, merchant. *Att.* Oakley, Mar-vin's Lane, Cannon Street.  
 Reynolds, W. Walsall, Stafford, grocer. *Att.* Turner and Co. Bloomsbury Square.  
 Rogers, S. Mata, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Sexton, J. Stanmore, baker. *Att.* Clark, Berners Street, Oxford Street.  
 Skirrow, C. Lancaster, grocer. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Sergeant's-Inn.  
 Say, C. Newington Butts, haberdasher. *Att.* Hudson, Winkworth Place, City Road.  
 Simonds, J. Jermyn Street, haberdasher. *Att.* Chambers, Furnivals-Inn.  
 Salvidge, G. Litton, Somerset, mealman. *Att.* Dyne, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.  
 Smith, J. Adminton, Gloucester, dealer. *Att.* Taylor, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Shelton, J. Mitcham, Surrey, mealman. *Att.* Lee, Three Crown Court, Surrey.  
 Stothard, M. St. James's, Gloucester, merchant. *Att.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall Street.  
 Teal, C. Sheffield, merchant. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Sergeant's-Inn.  
 Tim, J. Worcester, carpenter. *Att.* Beek, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.  
 Thomas, E. Helston, Cornwall, shopkeeper. *Att.* James, Gray's-Inn Square.  
 Turner, J. and T. Sheffield, merchants. *Att.* Bigg, Southampton Buildings.  
 Thor, W. Coventry and Maiden Lane, London, ribbon manufacturer. *Att.* Baxters, Furnivals-Inn.  
 Taring, J. West Smithfield, salesman. *Att.* Loxley and Son, Cheapside.  
 Tietkens, J. G. Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street, merchant. *Att.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall Street.  
 Tod, R. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.  
 Watson, J. Ashfield, Nottingham, miller. *Att.* Ross and Co. New Boswell Court, Carey Street.  
 Whitcher, J. sen. Kingwood, carrier. *Att.* Broome and Co. Gray's-Inn Square.  
 Waters, R. Queen Street, Bloomsbury, painter and glazier. *Att.* Jones and Co. Royal Exchange.  
 Whitehead, W. Laceby, Lincoln, draper. *Att.* Rosser, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.  
 Watson, S. Farsley, York, miller. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.  
 White, W. Sculcoates, York, auctioneer. *Att.* Edmunds, Chancery Lane.  
 Warrington, R. sen. Coventry, woolstapler. *Att.* Benbow, Lincoln's-Inn.  
 Wainwright, J. jun. Wavertree, Lancashire, builder. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.  
 Wright, W. Tewkesbury, linendraper. *Att.* Boresfield, Beurton Street, Fleet Street.  
 Woodward, W. Bartholomew Close, drug grinder. *Att.* Aubrey and Co. Toke's Court, Curistor Street.  
 Williams, S. Greenwich, tabaconist. *Att.* Dixon, Nassau Street, Soho.  
 Watt, J. Kendall, Westmoreland, linendraper. *Att.* Chamber, Chappel Street, Bedford Row.  
 Wilks, W. Leeks, merchant. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Leeds.  
 Young, T. Hythe, Kent, carpenter. *Att.* Amery, Broad Street.  
 Young, J. New Sarum, Wilts, victualler. *Att.* Davies, Lothbury.
- CERTIFICATES.
- Arrowsmith, G. Little Carter Lane, scrivener.  
 Anthony, W. Therton, Devon, surgeon.  
 Ashfield, T. Shadwell, money-scrivener.  
 Anger, E. Eastbourne, merchant.  
 Arrowsmith, W. Stoke, Stafford, brewer.  
 Arnold, W. Cranborne Passage, linen-draper.  
 Allen, W. Birmingham, plater.  
 Brook and Le Messier, Warrford Court, merchants.  
 Burke, W. P. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Blake, T. Ringwood, saddler.  
 Bryant, F. Hulborn, leather-dresser.  
 Buckley, G. Tamewater, York, manufacturer.
- Brooks, J. Queen Street, Cheapside, wine-merchant.  
 Burchell, F. Warwick Place, Bedford Row, saddle-  
 bays, K. Preston, builder.  
 Boardman, T. jun. Manchester, liquor-merchant.  
 Cooper, S. jun. Liverpool, wheelwright.  
 Collett, J. Haleworth, Suffolk, tailor.  
 Clarendge, B. Oxford Street, upholsterer.  
 Chetham, R. Stockport, check-manufacturer.  
 Cleonay, N. Liverpool, provision-merchant.  
 Campbell, B. Thames Street, porter-dealer.  
 Coggan, J. Staines, banker.  
 Dickenson, J. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Dicas, J. Stockport, scrivener.  
 Dickens, W. Mansfield, Nottingham, grocer.  
 Dudley, F. Stafford, joiner.  
 Dufrere, C. and J. Penny, Nottingham, haberdashers.  
 Dew, W. Old Street Road, tailo-chandler.  
 Fettes, R. York, grocer.  
 Ford, J. Swan Lane, Rotherhithe, cow-keeper.  
 Farar, E. Halifax, grocer.  
 Furlonge, M. Lloyd's Coffee House, merchant.  
 Goodridge, H. Bath, ironmonger.  
 Goodfellow, A. Anthony Street, mariner.  
 Greenland, J. A. Lamb's Conduit Street, haberdasher.  
 Holland, S. Manchester, wine-merchant.  
 Heyson, S. Fetter Lane, tailor.  
 Hodgson, I. R. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Hubbard, J. Bethnal Green, brewer.  
 Hallen, W. Wolverhampton, yarn-spinner.  
 Hurrell, J. Henny, Essex, miller.  
 Horner, J. West Smithfield, victualler.  
 Hartley, J. Aldermanbury, warehouseman.  
 Hayward, F. New Sarum, Wilts, tailor.  
 Hills, T. Abbey Mills, Essex, miller.  
 Howson, J. Lancaster, victualler.  
 Hughes, H. Basinghall Street, factor.  
 Holmes, F. Broughton, Warwick, grocer.  
 Huskisson, S. Swinson Street, chemist.  
 Jukes, B. Gosport, merchant.  
 Jenkins, T. Chamber Street, Goodman's Fields, upholsterer.  
 Kendall, J. Exeter, statuary.  
 King, J. Brick Lane, Spitalfields, tailor.  
 King, W. Hand Court, Thames Street, stationer.  
 Kellaway, T. Walworth, carpenter.  
 Lambert, S. A. Bread Street, underwriter.  
 Lyett, J. Manchester, calico-manufacturer.  
 Merryweather, G. Manchester, manufacturer.  
 Manning, W. Boston, straw-manufacturer.  
 Matthews, G. Hythe, Kent, batter.  
 Mellings and Higginson, Liverpool, merchants.  
 McAdam, W. Bishopsgate Street, merchant.  
 Neve, B. Cloak Lane, merchant.  
 Newcomb, O. Holles Street, upholsterer.  
 Pittman, R. and R. Watling Street, warehousemen.  
 Potts, T. St. Martin's Court, optician.  
 Pettit, T. Witney, Oxford, leather dresser.  
 Phillips, W. Wrabys, Lincoln, shopkeeper.  
 Pettit, J. Deal, carpenter.  
 Powell, J. St. Margaret's Hill, Boro, stationer.  
 Price, J. Bath, bookseller.  
 Palley, J. Capel Court, stock broker.  
 Perkins, W. Upper Thames Street, druggist.  
 Rogers, J. and J. Forty Place, Bermondsey, builder.  
 Sparrow, J. East India Chambers, wine broker.  
 Stowe, C. St. Mary Hill, merchant.  
 Stanfield, W. Leeshall, Lancaster, cotton spinner.  
 Sanderson, W. Liverpool, timber merchant.  
 Shool, J. Houndsditch, slop-seller.  
 Smith, R. Hendon, York, grocer.  
 Swayne, E. M. City Road, merchant.  
 Stockton, F. D. Fulham, carpenter.  
 Stockton, O. F. Fulham, brewery agent.  
 Smith, T. Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place, upholsterer.  
 Satterthwaite, J. Tamworth, wine merchant.  
 Southey, R. and T. Fish Street Hill, hat manufacturer.  
 Todd, G. and J. Liverpool, woollen drapers.  
 Toulson, S. Maryport, check manufacturer.  
 Truthick and Dickinson, Fore Street, Limehouse, dealers.  
 Townroe, R. Nottingham, malster.  
 Thorn, W. Plymouth Dock, tailor.  
 Throgmorton, J. P. Guildford Street, insurance broker.  
 Thomas, J. R. Shepton, malster.  
 Van Milligen, Sion Square, Whitechapel, jeweller.  
 Walsh, B. Hackney, broker.  
 West, W. M. Hammersmith, apothecary.  
 Wells, W. Junior, Bradford, York, grocer.  
 Wallace, R. Bath, linen draper.  
 Wharton, G. Halifax, calico manufacturer.  
 Winstanhauser, W. Laurence Pountney Hill, merchant.  
 Wilday, J. Junior, Meriden, malster.  
 Wilkinson, T. and J. Nottingham, hosiers.  
 Wilkinson, J. H. Lombard Street, fac tor.  
 Wilson, J. Sunderland, ship owner.  
 Watts, T. and T. Devon, corn dealers.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.												COALS.*			Sunderland.			Newcastle.		
	Beef. Mutton.			Veal. Pork.			Lamb.			Feb.	29	42s. 6d. to 44s. 0d.	40s. 0d. to 53s. 0d.	Mar.	7	42 6	47 0	42 0	52 9	
1812.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						14	35 6	43 0	39 0	52 6	
Feb. 29	6 4	6 4	8 0	6 8	0 0										21	35 0	42 6	39 0	51 0	
Mar. 7	6 4	6 4	7 8	6 8	0 0															
14	6 4	6 6	7 4	6 4	0 0															
21	6 2	6 4	7 2	6 2	0 0															
Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass.												* Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.								
Feb. 29	6 0	6 0	7 6	6 2	0 0															
Mar. 7	6 10	6 0	7 4	6 2	0 0															
14	5 10	5 10	7 0	6 2	0 0															
21	5 10	5 10	6 10	6 2	0 0															
St. James's.* Whitechapel.*												DRIESSES BY LESSE'S HYDROM.								
	Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.																
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																
Feb. 29	6 0 0	3 12 0	6 10 0	3 3 0																
Mar. 7	5 18 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	3 3 0																
14	6 0 0	3 12 0	6 10 0	3 6 0																
21	6 0 0	3 10 0	6 6 0	3 3 0																
Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23 <i>1/2</i> d. Flat Ordinary — 0d.												WEATHER.								
Dressing Hides 20			Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.																	
Crop Hides for cut. 18 <i>1/2</i>			per dozen — 36																	
			Ditto, 50 to 70—42																	
TALLOW,* London Average per cwt.												METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.								
Soap, yellow, 92s. 0d; mottled, 102s. 0d; curd, 106s.																				
Candles, per dozen, 13s. Od; moulds, 14s. Od.																				
Feb. 29	7,375 quarters. Average 107s. 2 d.																			
Mar. 7	6,504	—	—	—	108 11 <i>1/2</i>															
14	13,877	—	—	—	108 1 <i>1/2</i>															
21	10,150	—	—	—	108 0 <i>1/2</i>															
Feb. 29	10,244 sacks. Average 94s. 23 <i>1/2</i> d.																			
Mar. 7	13,300	—	—	—	96 6 <i>1/2</i>															
14	17,867	—	—	—	98 11 <i>1/2</i>															
21	13,156	—	—	—	98 7 <i>1/2</i>															
Peck Loaf. Half Peck. Quarters.												LEAD.								
Feb. 29	5s. 8d.	2s.	10d.	1s.	5d.															
Mar. 7	5 8	2	10	1	5															
14	5 8	2	10	1	5															
21	5 8	2	10	1	5															

\* The highest price of the market.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	2 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Lead, white .....	ton	41	0	0	to	0	0	0	
Ditto pearl.....	2	6	0	2	10	0				Logwood chips.....	ton	15	0	0	16	0	0	0	
Barilla .....	2	2	0	0	0	0				Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	6	10	0	7	10	0	0		
Brandy, Coniac .....	1	16	0	0	0	0				Mahogany .....	ft.	0	1	6	0	1	9		
Camphire, refined....lb.	0	5	3	0	0	0				Oil, Lucca .....	gal.	15	0	0	16	0	0	0	
Ditto unrefined ..cwt.	16	0	0	0	0	0				Ditto spermaceti..ton	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cochineal, garbled ..lb.	1	11	0	1	14	0				Ditto whale .....	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ditto, East-India.....	0	5	6	0	6	6				Ditto Florence, ½ chest	3	10	0	4	10	0	0	0	
Coffee, fine.....cwt.	3	10	0	4	0	0				Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ditto ordinary.....	1	16	0	2	5	0				Raisins, bloom .....	cwt.	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam,lb.	0	1	3	0	0	0				Rice, Carolina.....	1	15	0	1	18	0	0	0	
Ditto Jamaica.....	0	1	2	0	0	0				Rum, Jamaica ....gal.	0	18	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Ditto Smyrna.....	0	1	3	0	0	0				Ditto Leeward Island	0	15	6	0	18	0	0	0	
Ditto East-India.....	0	0	8	0	0	9				Salt-petre, East-India,cwt.	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Currants, Zant ....cwt.	4	0	0	0	0	0				Silk, thrown, Italian.,lb.	2	10	0	3	10	0	0	0	
Elephant's Teeth .....	16	0	0	26	0	0				Silk, raw, ...Ditto .....	1	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	
Scrivilloes 10 0 0 15 0 0										Tallow, English.....cwt.	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Flax, Riga.....ton	12	0	0	115	0	0				Ditto, Russia, white..	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ditto Pittsburgh .....	100	0	0	105	0	0				Ditto, yellow..	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	8	0	0	8	8	0				Tar, Stockholm ....bar.	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Geneva, Hollands ..gal.	1	11	0	1	15	0				Tin in blocks .....	cwt.	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto English.....	0	12	0	0	15	0				Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	0	
Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.	6	0	0	8	0	0				Ditto Virginia.....	0	0	6 <i>1/2</i>	0	0	8 <i>1/2</i>	0	0	0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	94	0	0	0	0	0				Wax, Guinea .....	cwt.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Pittsburgh ....	95	0	0	0	0	0				Whale-fins (Greenl). ton.	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hops .....bag	3	10	0	5	0	0				Wine, Red Port.....pipe	10	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	
Indigo, Caracca .....	lb.	0	9	6	0	12	0			Ditto Lisbon .....	115	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	
Ditto East-India .....	0	3	9	0	11	6				Ditto Madeira.....	90	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	
Iron, British bars, ..ton	16	0	0	0	0	0				Ditto Vidonia.....	90	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	
Ditto Swedish.....	21	0	0	0	0	0				Ditto Calcvella.....	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ditto Norway.....	21	0	0	0	0	0				Ditto Sherry....butt.	105	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	
Lead in pigs.....fod.	30	0	0	31	0	0				Ditto Mountain.....	75	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	
Ditto red .....	ton	29	0	0	0	0				Ditto Claret....hogs.	70	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

**A**sterdam, 9 us. 30-8 — Ditto at sight, 30 — Rotterdam, 9-8 — Hamburg, 29 — Altona, 29-1  
— Paris, 1 day's date, 19-16 — Ditto, 2 us. 20 — Madrid in paper — Ditto eff. — Cadiz, in paper  
— Cadiz, eff. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$  — Bilbao — Palermo, per oz. 125d. — Leghorn, 58 — Genoa, 54 — Venice,  
eff. 52 — Naples, 42 — Lisbon, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  — Oporto, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  — Dublin, per cent. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  — Cork, ditto 9 — Agio  
B. of Holland, 4 per cent.

*The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in February, 1812, (to the 25th) at the Offices of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and Messrs. Risdon and Damant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.*

Birmingham Canal, £615, dividing £26, 5s. clear per Annum.—Oxford, £124 Stock or Long Share, £730.—Grand Junction, £213 to £220.—Worcester and Birmingham New Shares, £5 per Cent. Discount.—Kennet and Avon, £20.—Dudley, £50, ex Dividend.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £21.—Ellesmere, £69.—Lancaster, £22. 10s.—Wiltshire and Berks Old Shares, £25.—London Dock Stock, £118. 10s. ex Dividend, Half Yearly, £3 clear.—Ditto New Subscription, £17. 10s. Premium.—Rock, 10s. Premium.—East-London Water-Works, £85.—London Flour Company, £8.—Strand Bridge, £27 per Cent. Discount, without Interest due.—Russell Institution, £17. 17s. £18. 18s.—Surrey Ditto, £15.—West-Middlesex Water-Works, £85.—Provident Institution, £2. 10s. Premium.—Covent-Garden-Theatre New Shares, 455.—British Plate Glass, £360.—the Average no Company, Kensington Turnpike Bonds, £100, bearing £4 per Cent. £70.

*London Premiums of Insurance, March 20th, 1812.*

(*Brit. ships*), ref. 51.—Jamaica to U. S. of America.  
At 11 g. To Mosquito shore, Honduras, &c.  
return 61.—To East-Andes, out and home.  
—East-Indies to London.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.  
At 30 ga. Southern Whale-fishery.  
At 25 g. Newfoundland, to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.

*A*  
ships), return 2*l.*—From Pocle, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, (*American ship*).  
At 5*gs.* To Madeira, to U. S. of America.  
At 6*gs.* Gibraltar, Madeira, return 3*l.*  
At 8*gs.* Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—Jamaica, or Leward Islands.—Brazil and So. America, return 4*l.*  
At 10*gs.* Senegambia—U. S. of America,  
*(Comp.*

**AT 1 g.** To Yarmouth, Hull, Newhaven,  
Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
**AT 2 g.** Ports of Scotland, Weymouth,  
Dartmouth, and Plymouth.  
**AT 3 g.** Dublin, Cork, Derry, Liverpool,  
Bristol, Chester, &c.—From Liverpool  
to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.  
**AT 4 g.** St. Helena, or Cape of Good  
Hope—Dublin, Cork, &c., to London.